

THE UNITED STATES



# Army and Navy Journal,

AND GAZETTE

OF THE

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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VOLUME XV.---1877-'78.

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### ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 72, H. Q. A., Aug. 4, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following  
order is published for the information of the Army:

In view of the provisions of sec. 1190, Revised Statutes, U. S.,  
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1877, without other conditions as to employment and payment  
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They are not regarded as entitled to benefit of the provisions  
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Paymaster with whom the clerk is serving will make the certifi-  
cate required in par. 1; will be furnished with the "certified  
bill" contemplated in par. 3, and be expected to see that the  
charges contemplated in par. 4 are made upon the clerk's pay-  
voucher for the month.

G. O. 73, H. Q. A., Aug. 6, 1877.

The following orders have been received from the  
Secretary of War:

G. O. 51, c. s., are hereby so far modified as to authorize Dept.  
Commanders, when sickness, absence or other causes shall ren-  
der a change proper, to assign the duty of making the endorse-  
ments on pay-accounts, referred to in said orders, to some other  
Paymasters than those designated. The Paymaster General will  
be at once notified of such changes.

G. O. 75, H. Q. A., Aug. 7, 1877.

The forces of the Navy and Marine Corps, now on  
duty in the District of Columbia, are relieved from the  
requirements of G. O. 70, Hdqrs Army, A. G. O., c. s.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield is relieved from the tem-  
porary duty to which he was assigned in the same  
orders.

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. A. Surg. J. E. Tallon is relieved from duty with  
Capt. T. Byrne's command at Fort Boise, I. T., and

will report to the M. D. at these Hdqrs (S. O. 91, July  
20, M. D. P.)

Major I. O. Dewey, P. D., is assigned to duty at N.  
Y. City, to date from the 1st inst. (S. O. 172, Aug. 3,  
M. D. A.)

#### DETACHED SERVICE.

1st Lieut. E. Maguire, C. E., Chief Engr. of Dept.,  
will proceed to the Cantonment on Tongue River, on  
public business connected with the improvement of the  
Yellowstone River (S. O. 101, July 31, D. D.)

Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department, Chief  
Ordnance Officer of Department, will proceed, on  
public business, to Fort Randall, Lower Brulé Agency,  
Fort Sully, Cheyenne and Standing Rock Agencies,  
Fort Stevenson, Buford, Benton, and Shaw, Camp  
Baker, Fort Ellis, and the post at Missoula, M. T. (S.  
O. 101, July 31, D. D.)

The telegraphic instructions from these Hdqrs of the  
18th inst., directing Capt. G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M.,  
at Boise City, I. T., to return to San Francisco, after  
he has complied, so far as practicable, with the in-  
structions contained in letter from these Hdqrs of June  
28, 1877, are confirmed (S. O. 90, July 19, M. D. P.)

Capt. T. Wilson, C. S., will proceed from Philadel-  
phia to Pittsburg, Penn., for the purpose of attending to  
the proper supply of the troops at that point. Maj.  
C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., will proceed from Philadelphia,  
Penn., to N. Y. City, on business connected with his  
Dept. (S. O. 168, July 31, M. D. A.)

Major G. B. Jandy, Q. M., will proceed to Pitte-  
sburg, Penn., and report to Major J. Hamilton, 1st  
Artillery, commanding troops there, for temporary  
duty. Major Jandy will transfer his duties at Buffalo  
to the Post Q. M. at Fort Porter, who will perform  
them during his absence (S. O. 173, Aug. 4, M. D. A.)

The verbal instructions given, on the 2d instant to  
Capt. T. Wilson, C. S., to proceed from Pittsburg to  
Wilkesbarre, Penn., for the purpose of supplying the  
troops ordered to that point, are hereby confirmed (S.  
O. 173, Aug. 4, M. D. A.)

Surg. J. M. Cuyler, M. D., will proceed to Easton,  
Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton, Penn., in  
succession, remaining long enough at each place to look  
into, and make report to the Division Commander at  
Philadelphia, as to the sufficiency, distribution (accord-  
ing to rank), etc., of Medical officers, the number of  
Hospital Stewards, quantity of medical supplies, etc.  
On completion of this duty Surg. Cuyler will repair to  
Philadelphia, Penn., and report to the Division Com-  
mander. Major C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., will proceed  
from Philadelphia, Penn., to N. Y. City, on business  
connected with his Dept. On Monday, the 6th inst.,  
Major Sawtelle will proceed to Easton, Mauch Chunk,  
Wilkesbarre, and Scranton, Penn., to inspect and re-  
port upon the condition of the Q. M. Dept. at those  
points, and as to the supply of Q. M. stores, camp and  
garrison equipage, etc. On completion of this duty,  
Major Sawtelle will repair to Philadelphia, and report  
to the Division Commander (S. O. 137, Aug. 4, M. D. A.)

#### PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The following named officers will proceed to pay the  
troops, at the posts and stations hereinafter enumer-  
ated, to the 30th day of June, 1877: Major J. B. M.  
Potter, P. D., at Cal.; Major J. H. Nelson, P. D., at  
Camp Bidwell, Cal., and Camps McDermit and Hal-  
leck, Nev. (S. O. 78, July 2, M. D. P.)

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, on Surgeon's certificate, Asst. Surg. J.  
W. Buell, Fort Concho, Texas (S. O. 137, July 28,  
D. T.)

Major N. Vedder, P. D., extended two months (S.  
O., Aug. 1, W. D.)

Two months, on Surgeon's certificate, Major W. P.  
Gould, P. D., Charleston, S. C. (S. O. 173, Aug. 4, M.  
D. A.)

#### REVOKED.

So much of S. O. 160, July 27, 1877, from this office,  
as directs Major S. Breck, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., to report  
to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army for temporary duty, is  
revoked (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

#### RELIEVED.

Col. J. B. Fry, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is relieved from  
further duty in this Dept., and will return to his sta-  
tion in N. Y. City (S. O. 140, Aug. 2, D. M.)

#### THE LINE.

##### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week  
ending Saturday, August 4, 1877:

Co. M, 10th Cav., from Fort Stockton, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex.  
Co. L, 4th Art., from Presidio, Cal., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
Co. D, 24th Inf., from Fort Concho, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex.  
Co. A, E, I and K, 25th Inf., from Fort Davis, Tex., to Fort  
Clark, Tex.

1ST CAVALRY, \* Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters,  
and E. H. L., Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A, Camp  
Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp  
McDermit, Nev.; F, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I, Camp  
Hallock, Nev.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville,  
Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.; G, San Diego, Bks., Cal.  
\* In the field against the Nez Percé Indians.

Target Practice.—Record of Target Practice, Co. M,  
for the month of June, 1877: Arm, Springfield carbine;  
No. of men for duty in company, 43. 1st Class—Dis-  
tance, 400 yds.; position, any facing the target; No. of  
men, 19; No. of shots fired, 285; total score, 776; b.  
p. s., 1425; percentage, 54.45. 2d Class—Distance,  
300 yds.; position, any facing the target; No. of men,

17; No. of shots fired, 255; total score, 667; b. p. s.,  
1275; percentage, 52.31. 3d Class—Distance, 100 yds.;  
position, standing; No. of men, 7; No. of shots fired,  
105; total score, 312; b. p. s., 525; percentage, 59.42.  
I certify that the above record is correct, and that the  
firing was in accordance with the rules of the National  
Rifle Association. MOSES HARRIS,

Captain 1st Cavalry, Comdg. Co. M.

[The first class firing of this company beats any yet  
made at Creedmoor with the carbine.—ED. JOURNAL.]

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters,  
A. B. D. E. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; I, K, Ft. Fred. Steele, W. T.; C,  
Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.;  
M, Camp Brown, W. T.

Change of Station.—Capt. T. J. Gregg is assigned to  
duty with Col. J. H. King, 9th Inf., comdg. troops in  
Chicago (S. O. 66, Aug. 3, M. D. M.)

Detached Service.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Inf., comdg.  
on the Yellowstone River, is ordered to detail a com-  
pany of the 2d Cav. as escort to the General of the  
Army. The company so detailed will be relieved  
from further duty with Col. Miles' command, and  
when its services shall be no longer required for the  
purpose indicated, it will proceed to Fort Ellis, Mont.,  
for duty (S. F. O. 4, July 17, D. D.)

Relieved.—The telegraphic instructions from these  
Hdqs of Aug. 3, relieving the three companies of the  
2d Cav. from duty with the command of Col. Miles,  
5th Inf., and directing that they be sent, by Col. Miles,  
to Fort Ellis, are confirmed (S. O. 103, Aug. 4, D. D.)

Roster.—Of Non-Commissioned Officers of the 2d  
Cavalry, July, 1877:

Non-Commissioned Staff: Sergt. Major, A. M. Fuller; Q. M.  
Sergt., C. Winckel; Chief Musician, J. H. B. Sullivan; Chief  
Trumpeter, R. G. Harper; Saddler Sergt., J. Grannickstadten.  
1st Sergeants: C. Widman, M.; W. Land, E.; E. Carpenter, C.; H.  
Wilkins, L.; J. K. Carey, D.; J. E. Elkins, H.; B. Shannon, B.; J.  
Ruth, G.; J. R. Southwick, K.; C. Angus, A.; W. Leipier, F.; T. C.  
Merran, I. Sergeants: Co. A, W. H. Butterworth, J. A. Carr, J.  
Ellis, A. Brogerri, H. A. McCook; Co. B, T. Murray, J. Howard,  
J. T. Mitchell, E. H. Glasore, W. Cogan; Co. C, G. Farley, L.  
Starr, J. Johnson, W. A. Pottinger, E. B. Egan; Co. D, J. L.  
Joosten, H. E. Warrington, W. Medgar, W. Webb, J. Galvin;  
Co. E, H. Dollmair, W. C. Kingsley, R. Fallon, J. Loftus; Co. F,  
J. R. Nelson, T. Wallace, R. Davis; Co. G, G. W. Prentice, G.  
Perry, G. E. Barnaby, F. Server, M. McCaffrey; Co. H, A. T.  
Merrill, F. Stewart, C. Grillon, F. Whitney; Co. I, W. Kirkwood,  
W. Skinner, G. Cooper, T. Meagher, A. Black; Co. K, O. Fischer,  
C. Dalgreen, J. Parker, J. Young, J. Trunk; Co. L, E. Plam, E.  
Page, J. F. Putting, M. Shannon; Co. M, W. Shattuck, A. Braun,  
G. A. Thompson, G. Green, J. Davis. Corporals: Co. A, G. A.  
Williams, W. J. Porter, G. Grunbauer, J. Dohm; Co. B, L. Gil-  
bert, A. Wagner, R. H. Cresswell, J. S. Tunnell; Co. C, J. Hart,  
H. Locke, F. McCarty, J. Anderson; Co. D, J. Fleming, J. Jack-  
son, E. R. Devos, G. Sander; Co. E, J. F. Long, W. A. Conn, H.  
W. Parker, W. Littlefield; Co. F, E. S. Granville, A. B. Conklin,  
E. D. Chapman; Co. G, M. C. Vail, R. Crum, T. White, A. Jeffers;  
Co. H, A. Kennedy, J. Beardon, J. Carr, J. Carroll; Co. I, J.  
B. Hall, R. Johnson; Co. K, P. Norton, G. H. Maitland, H. K.  
Hickey, G. Zieglerhofer; Co. L, G. Cook, H. McCafferty, J. Kel-  
ley, J. W. Davis; Co. M, H. Robinson, J. H. McLain, P. Glynn,  
T. Smith.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters,  
and A, D, E, F, G, Fort Laramie, W. T.; I, Fort Fetter-  
man, W. T.; B, C, H, L, Camp Robinson, Neb.; M, Camp  
Sheridan, Neb.; K, Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters,  
and A, C, D, H, E, M, Fort Bill, I. T.; G, L, Fort Reno, I. T.;  
F, Fort Wallace, Kas.; I, Camp Supply, I. T.; B, F, Fort  
Elliott, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. F. L. Shoemaker, fur-  
ther extended twenty days (S. O., Aug. 4, W. D.)

Major H. C. Bankhead, extended five months (S. O.,  
Aug. 7, W. D.)

Home Guard.—Capt. and Bvt. Lieut.-Col. E. A.  
Beaumont, Asst. Inst. of Cavalry Tactics at the Mil-  
itary Academy, who comes from Wilkesbarre, Penn.,  
and who is home on a visit, has formed the plan of a  
city guard, to be composed of the leading men there,  
of the number of 200. They are to be regularly uni-  
formed, and are to act solely in the defence of the city.  
A very large enrolment was made, and the organiza-  
tion will be perpetual.

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters,  
and A, B, C, F, G, H, I, L, Fort A. Russell, W. T.; D, K,  
Sidney Bks., Neb.; E, G, M, Fort McPherson, Neb.  
\* In the field.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and  
C, G, M, Camp Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Lowell, A. T.; K,  
Fort Whipple, A. T.; H, L, Camp Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Camp  
Apache, A. T.; A, Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDowell,  
A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.  
\* In camp near old Camp Wallen, A. T.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. D. M. Greene having  
tendered his resignation, to take effect Dec. 31, 1877, is  
granted leave of absence for one month, to apply for  
extension of four months (S. O. 83, July 23, D. A.)

In Arrest.—Capt. C. H. Campbell will report in  
arrest, without delay, to the Asst. Adjt.-Gen. at these  
Hdqs (S. O. 80, July 19, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters,\*  
and B, E, G, I, K, L, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; A, D, H,  
H, M, Fort Rice, D. T.; C, Ft. Totten, D. T.; F, Ft. Aber-  
crombie, D. T.  
\* In the field.

Reinterment.—The bodies of Capt. G. W. Yates and  
T. W. Custer, 1st Lieuts. A. E. Smith, Donald Mc-  
Intosh and James Calhoun, late of the 7th Cav., who  
gloriously fell in conflict with hostile Indians in the  
battle of the Little Big Horn, having been brought to  
Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be reinterred in the  
National Cemetery at that point, with appropriate  
military honors, by the garrison of the post, at 5  
o'clock P. M. to-morrow. Capt. C. S. Halsey, A. D. C.,  
will act as marshal of the procession (S. O. 140, Aug.  
2, D. M.)

On the 3d of August funeral services were held in  
the chapel at Fort Leavenworth, where the caskets  
containing all that was left of the five officers who had  
been sent there for burial were arranged with heads



toward the altar, the first on the west being the casket containing the remains of Col. Yates, the second Lieut. Tom Custer, the third Lieut. Smith, the fourth Capt. James Calhoun and the fifth Lieut. Donald McIntosh. Each casket was draped in the folds of the stars and stripes. The mourners seated near the remains were Mrs. James Calhoun, wife of Capt. Calhoun and sister of Gen. Geo. A. and Lieut. Thos. Custer, accompanied by Lieut. Fred. S. Calhoun. Near her was seated Mrs. Charles F. Kendall, of Topeka, cousin of Gen. Custer's wife, accompanied by her husband, Mrs. Algernon Smith, and Mrs. Col. G. W. Yates. Near the relatives of the deceased was seated Mrs. General W. T. Sherman, together with several ladies, wives of distinguished officers at the fort. Among the officers present were Brig.-General John Pope, commander of the Department of the Missouri, and his staff in uniform. Every commissioned officer in the garrison was also present with the exception of those who were on important duty. The first part of the solemn burial service of the Episcopal church was performed by Post Chaplain Rev. John Woart, after which the procession slowly filed out of the chapel, while the guard of honor took possession of the caskets, and under command of the several officers, placed them each one on a gun carriage, while the 23d Inf. band rendered with solemn effect the old and well-known "Pleyel's Hymn." Minute guns were fired during the march to the cemetery. It is estimated there were nearly 300 carriages in line, reaching almost from the chapel to the cemetery. Heading the procession was the 23d Inf. band, followed by Capt. C. S. Hsley, marshal, and two companies 23d Inf. under the command of Capt. Joseph T. Haskell. Officers accompanied the several caissons bearing the remains in the following order: Surg. G. Perin and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Rufus Saxton; Surg. J. P. Wright and Major D. G. Swain; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Edw. R. Platt and Capt. A. L. Varney; Bvt. Col. Asa P. Blunt and Capt. A. G. Hull; Capt. C. H. Hoyt and Capt. W. T. Volkmar. At the graves the troops reversed arms and the burial service for interment was rendered by Post Chaplain Woart, who was accompanied by Rev. W. N. Page, of Fort Leavenworth, and Rev. Mr. Anthony, of San Francisco. After the service the remains of the departed soldiers were lowered into the ground, and the caskets were, with loving hands, covered with a profusion of wreaths and bouquets, while the band rendered a beautiful and impressive piece of music suitable to the occasion, after which a burial salute was fired. The remains of Gen. Custer have been placed in the receiving vault of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery until the funeral, which will take place some time in October.

**9TH CAVALRY**, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D., I. L. M., Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B., F. K., Fort Clark, Tex.; E. G. H., Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, when his services can be spared, Capt. E. G. Fehet, Ringgold Bks, Tex. (S. O. 136, July 27, D. T.)

**9TH CAVALRY**, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E., Fort Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M., Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. R. C., G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. M., Ft. Union, N. M.

*On temporary duty at Fort Lyon, Col.*

**10TH CAVALRY**, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D., Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Ft. Griffin, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; I. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; F. K. L. M., Ft. Clark, Tex.; C. Ft. McKavett, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—Major J. Mendenhall will proceed from Phila. to Pittsburg, Penn., for duty at that point, with a view of taking command of the battalion of his regiment there stationed (S. O. 168, July 30, M. D. A.)

**2ND ARTILLERY**, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. H. L., Ft. McHenry, Md.; B. Ft. Foote, Md.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. E. F. G. I., Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

**3RD ARTILLERY**, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; I. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Plattburgh Bks, N. Y.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

*Detached Service.*—Bat. B. (Tiernon's) will proceed from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to Phila., Penn., and go into camp at the West Philadelphia Depot. Five days' rations, and two hundred rounds of ammunition per man, will be taken (S. O. 171, Aug. 2, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. E. Davis, Bat. B., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty (S. O. 171, Aug. 2, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. C. Sellmer is detailed to act as Depot Commissary of Subsistence at West Phila., Penn. (S. O. 172, Aug. 3, M. D. A.)

**4TH ARTILLERY**, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

*Leave of Absence.*—Three months, from Aug. 1, 1877, Col. W. H. French (S. O., Aug. 1, W. D.)

*Relieved.*—1st Lieut. A. S. Cummins is relieved from the operation of par. 11, S. O. 78, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 78, July 2, M. D. P.)

*To Join.*—1st Lieut. J. E. Bloom, Co. C, will join his company near Mount Idaho, I. T., via Portland, Ore. (S. O. 91, July 20, M. D. P.)

**5TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

*Change of Station.*—Major R. Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed from Phila., Penn., to N. Y. City, and resume his duties at these Hdqrs (S. O. 172, Aug. 3, M. D. A.)

*Detached Service.*—The verbal instructions given to Major R. Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen., to proceed from

Phila., Penn., to N. Y. City, and return, are confirmed (S. O. 172, Aug. 3, M. D. A.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Capt. J. R. Brinckle, Fort Barrancas, Fla., extended one month (S. O. 171, Aug. 2, M. D. A.)

**1ST INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and C. E. I. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; D. B. F. H. Ft. Sully, D. T.; G. Ft. Standing Rock Agency.

*Leave of Absence.*—Five months, from July 31, 1877, Col. T. G. Pitcher. Two months, from July 1, 1877, 2d Lieut. J. S. Rogers (S. O., Aug. 3, W. D.)

**2ND INFANTRY**, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—En route via Railroad and Steamboat to Dept. of Columbia.

*Detached Service.*—This regiment, armed and equipped for campaign service, will proceed from San Francisco to Lewiston, I. T. (S. O. 92, July 21, M. D. P.)

**3RD INFANTRY**, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. Mobile Bks, La.; D. G. I. Mt. Vernon Bks, Ala.; B. H. Thomas Bks, Huntsville, Ala.; F. Holly Springs, Miss.; E. Jackson, Miss.

**4TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. F. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. H. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.

*Detached Service.*—So much of par. 2, S. O. 96, from these Hdqrs, as details 2d Lieut. L. Merriam member of Board of Survey, convened at Camp Brown, W. T., is revoked, and 1st Lieut. T. E. True, Adj., is detailed as member in his place (S. O. 97, July 28, D. P.)

*Leave of Absence.*—1st Lieut. E. L. Bailey, Cantonment Reno, W. T., extended one month (S. O. 96, Aug. 3, M. D. M.)

**5TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

*Detached Service.*—The verbal instructions given to Capt. W. G. Mitchell, A. D. C., to proceed from Phila., Penn., to N. Y. City, and return, are confirmed (S. O. 172, Aug. 3, M. D. A.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. O. F. Long, to take effect when, in the opinion of the C. O. on the Yellowstone River, his services can be dispensed with (S. F. O. 8, July 26, D. D.)

*Review by General Sherman.*—This regiment was reviewed by the General of the Army and the Department Commander, Gen. Terry, on the occasion of the late visit of these officers to the Cantonment on the Yellowstone and Tongue River. The review took place on the 18th July. The regiment was formed in two battalions, one under Major Gibson, the other, mounted on Indian ponies, under Capt. Snyder. Col. Miles commanded the regiment. After the review General Sherman presented the medals awarded by Congress to men of the regiment for conspicuous gallantry in the engagements with Sitting Bull at Cedar Creek, M. T., Oct. 21, 1876, Red Water, Dec. 18, 1876, and Crazy Horse at Wolf Mountain, M. T., Jan. 8, 1877. The following is a list of those thus honored: Co. A, 1st Sergt. David Roche, Sergt. Michael McLaughlin, Corpl. David Holland, Pvt. Frederick O. Hunt and Henry Rodenburg; Co. B, Corpl. John Haddo; Co. C, 1st Sergt. Aquila Connor, Sergt. William Wallace, Corpl. Edward Johnston, Pvt. Philip Kennedy and Patton G. Whitehead; Co. D, Mus. John Baker, Pvt. Christopher Freemeyer and Edward Rooney; Co. E, Sergt. Robert McPhelan; Co. G, 1st Sergt. Henry Hogan, Sergt. Denis Byrne, Pvt. Richard Burke and David Ryan; Co. H, Corpl. George Miller and George W. Wilson, Pvt. John McHugh; Co. I, Corpl. John A. Cable. Like "medals of honor" were awarded to 1st Sergt. Wendelin Kreher, Co. C, since dead; also, to Pvt. Charles Sheppard, Co. A, James S. Calvert and Owen McGar, Co. C, and Michael McCormick, Co. G, since discharged.

**6TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

*Detached Service.*—During the absence of Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ord. Dept., on detached service, 2d Lieut. R. E. Thompson will take charge of the office of the Chief Ord. Officer of the Dept. at these Hdqrs (S. O. 101, July 31, D. D.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to take effect at such date as may be expedient, 1st Lieut. C. G. Penney, R. Q. M., Fort Buford, D. T., to apply for extension of nine months (S. O. 102, Aug. 2, D. D.)

*Gen. Hazen.*—A Washington despatch to the *Pioneer Press* says: Gen. Stanley's charges are mainly concerning the testimony given by Gen. Hazen at the Belknap impeachment trial, and are founded on contradictions between his verbal evidence and letters he had written previously. Gen. Hazen made a brief statement in explanation to the Secretary of War, and afterward reported to the President. After a consultation between the two it was concluded that there was nothing in the charges to warrant a court-martial or to unfit Gen. Hazen as a representative of this Government at a European court. Consequently they were ordered dismissed. Gen. Hazen received his instructions from the Secretary, which were simply to make close observations of the conduct of the war from a military point of view, and report frequently and fully to the War Department. Also to study the improvements in the equipment and organization of armies. Gen. Hazen will be attached to the legation at Vienna, subordinate to Minister Kasson, and it is the opinion of Gen. Sherman that he can observe the war more intelligently from that point than from either St. Petersburg or Constantinople.

**7TH INFANTRY**, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters and A. B. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. K. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

*Leave of Absence.*—Par. 4, S. O. 87, from these Hdqrs, is modified as follows: Leave of absence for one month, to apply for extension of four months, 1st

Lieut. W. Quinton, Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 102, Aug. 2, D. D.)

1st Lieut. W. Quinton, Fort Ellis, M. T., extended one month (S. O. 96, Aug. 3, M. D. M.)

**8TH INFANTRY**, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. G. M. Brayton will report to Major W. A. Rucker, P. D., and accompany him to Fort Madison, Iowa. Upon the completion of his duties he will avail himself of the leave granted him by C. O. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 78, July 2, M. D. P.)

*Gen. Kautz and the Indian Agents.*—The correspondent of the *Alta California* reports Gen. Kautz as saying: "I know nothing about court in my case. Inspector Vandever, on June 18th, sent a despatch to the Indian Commissioners, saying that thirty Warm Springs Indians were raiding the road between this and Silver City. Murders on the Upper Gila occur daily. The military are inactive. This was referred to General McDowell, who telegraphed to Governor Hoyt and I for a statement. I showed that the troops were active, and that there was no truth in the statement. General McDowell probably telegraphed sharply in my favor, and may have recommended a Court of Inquiry. General McDowell could order such a court, if I applied for it. Unless I do, no one but the President can order such a court. I should not apply, unless I was ordered to be relieved, as I am able to set myself right without such expense to the Government, if I am permitted to remain in command."

**9TH INFANTRY**, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

*Leave of Absence.*—1st Lieut. J. Regan, extended four months (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

**10TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. I. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. J. N. Craig, 1st Lieut. J. T. Kirkman, D. F. Stiles, 2d Lieut. J. R. Cranston, W. Paulding, members, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., Aug. 6 (S. O. 138, Aug. 1, D. T.)

**11TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D. E. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; G. H. Tongue River Cant., M. T.; A. B. C. F. Post No. 2, M. T.

*Detached Service.*—Major C. G. Bartlett is ordered to proceed with the two companies of his regiment now at the Cantonment on Tongue River, to the site of the new post in process of construction on the Big Horn River, where he will report with his command to Lieut.-Col. G. P. Buell (S. F. O. 4, July 17, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. G. P. Buell, comd. Post on the Big Horn River, is ordered to select from the force now under his command, four companies of the 11th Inf., to be retained at the post. The remaining two companies of the 11th Inf. will be ordered to Bismarck, from which point they will report for further orders to Dept. Hdqrs (S. F. O. 6, July 24, D. D.)

*Relieved.*—Major C. G. Bartlett is relieved from further duty with the command at Post on Big Horn River, and will proceed to the Post of Cheyenne Agency for duty (S. F. O. 6, July 24, D. D.)

**12TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. K. Angel Island, Cal.; A. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Department of Columbia; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hall, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

*Change of Station.*—The telegraphic instructions of July 22, from these Hdqrs, directing the C. O. Fort Yuma, Cal., to send the company of infantry now at that post, K, 12th Inf., to Angel Island, Cal., are confirmed (S. O. 93, July 23, M. D. P.)

*Detached Service.*—2d Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon will report to the C. O. Angel Island, Cal., to receive and take charge of a detachment of men for companies in the Dept. of Columbia, ordered to proceed to their companies (S. O. 92, July 21, M. D. P.)

*To Join.*—The telegraphic instructions of this date to 1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, now on duty at Winnemucca, Nev., to join his company by way of Portland, Ore., with the 2d Inf., are confirmed (S. O. 90, July 19, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, Co. D, will join his company, via Portland, Ore. (S. O. 91, July 20, M. D. P.)

**13TH INFANTRY**, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; C. E. Little Rock, Ark.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge, La.; D. G. Lake Charles, La.

**14TH INFANTRY**, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsen; C. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

**15TH INFANTRY**, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

**16TH INFANTRY**, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

**17TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. I. K. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; B. D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. W. M. Van Horne, Fort Abercrombie, D. T. (S. O. 101, July 31, D. D.)

Six months, to take effect when his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. J. Brennan (S. O., Aug. 7, W. D.)

*A Sad Occurrence.*—The Bismarck *Tribune* gives the account which follows of the painful accident which has deprived Lieut. Jas. Humbert, of the 17th Inf., of a son, and Gen. Gibbon of a nephew, who bore his name, "John Gibbon Humbert." A family of old and



very dear friends had called on Mr. and Mrs. Humbert in passing through the post, with a son of eleven years of age. The two boys while playing together on the parade ground were sent to the barracks on an errand, when unfortunately the visiting little friend pointed and snapped a gun at Johnny, supposed by him and others to be unloaded, the contents passed through his neck, severing the vital arteries, and in a brief moment, entirely unconscious of pain, the spirit of the dear little boy had flown to God—and both families, rejoicing at the moment in the pleasures of reunion, were overwhelmed with grief. The two mothers who had been conversing together, almost at the very moment of the terrible accident, after the first shock of such an indescribable calamity alike to both, sought to comfort each other, and the heart-broken, bereaved mother endeavored to comfort her friend and to speak kind and gentle words to the little fellow who had been the unfortunate cause of this great sorrow.

**18TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. G. H. Columbia, S. C.; E. Morganton, N. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. I. Atlanta, Ga.

**19TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

**20TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. G. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; D. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; C. Fort Rice, D. T.; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Fort Sully, D. T.

*Leave of Absence*.—1st Lieut. H. Cushman, Fort Seward, D. T., extended ten days (S. O. 65, Aug. 2, M. D. M.).

Fifteen days, to apply for extension of ten days, 1st Lieut. W. R. Maize, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 103, Aug. 4, D. D.).

**21ST INFANTRY**, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klammath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

*Recruiting Officer*.—1st Lieut. G. W. Evans, Adj't., is detailed as Recruiting Officer at Fort Vancouver, W. T., and will enlist for the following companies: 1st Cav., B, C, E, G, I, K and M; 4th Art., C and E; 21st Inf., B, C, E, G, I and K (S. O. 89, July 18, M. D. P.).

**22ND INFANTRY**, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. D. H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

*Change of Station*.—1st Lieut. O. M. Smith will repair to his station at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., "for medical treatment" (S. O. 68, Aug. 6, M. D. M.).

*Detached Service*.—The verbal instructions given to 1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., to proceed from Phila., Penn., to N. Y. City, and return, are confirmed (S. O. 169, July 31, M. D. A.).

The verbal instructions to Lieut.-Col. Otis to proceed from Pittsburg to Phila., thence to Wilkesbarre, via Marysville, Penn., are confirmed (S. O. 173, Aug. 4, M. D. A.).

*En Route East*.—Of the 22d, the Bismarck Tribune says: Six companies of this regiment arrived at Fort Lincoln, July 18, at eleven A. M. The 22d have been out just a year, and during that time have seen the hardest kind of service, and we congratulate them on their return to civilization. Cos. E and F, Capt. Dickey and Lieut. Cusick, with Lieuts. Kell and Casey, left for their respective posts on Monday morning, July 23. These two companies were with General Miles during the past winter and spring, and participated in all the battles fought on the south of the Yellowstone country. The men look remarkably well considering the distance they marched during the past 30 days, 525 miles. They go to Forts Brady and Mackinaw, Mich. Eighty-six men of the 22d were discharged on the arrival of that regiment at Fort Lincoln last week. On laying their final statements before the paymaster it was discovered that, having been discharged after the first of July, they were not entitled to be paid in full and cannot be paid until Congress makes appropriation. Some of these men were discharged against their will before the expiration of their time. An exacting country has required the hardest possible service from them, but a grateful country turns them loose in a strange country without provision for the payment of the sums due them. The work of an unusually patriotic Congress.

*Drugged and Robbed*.—The Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., July 29, says: "Sheriff Newell took upon the bottom land below Hastings, Minn., a discharged soldier, who gives his name as Charles Clark, late of the 22d Inf. He was perfectly naked when found and evidently insane. He claims to have been drugged and robbed."

**23RD INFANTRY**, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

*Rejoin*.—Capt. G. M. Randall will be relieved from duty in Dept. of Platte, and join his company in the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 67, Aug. 4, M. D. M.).

**24TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. D. Fort Clark, Tex.; R. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. F. M. Crandal, member, G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., Aug. 6 (S. O. 138, Aug. 1, D. T.).

1st Lieut. J. M. Thompson and 2d Lieut. H. Wygant are detailed additional members G. C.-M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., per par. 1, S. O. 117, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 138, Aug. 1, D. T.).

Capt. H. C. Corbin will repair to Columbus Bks, Ohio, and report to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service to serve out the remainder of his detail for that service (S. O., Aug. 4, W. D.).

*Leave of Absence*.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, to take effect July 30, 1877, Chaplain

J. C. Lavery, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 137, July 28, D. T.).

*Negro Scouts*.—From Fort Clark, Texas, July 30, a correspondent writes us as follows: "A correspondent of the New York Herald, of the 24th of July, with that ignorance of Army matters generally displayed by writers for that journal, writes, learnedly as he thinks, about Mexican frontier matters. Although he dates his letter from San Antonio, I think he was in New York at the time. Among other inaccuracies, he states that Bullis scouts are 'Tonkawa' Indians, whereas, in point of fact, there is not a single Indian among them. They are all negroes who belonged to the Seminole Indians in Florida. Nearly all the old ones were through the Florida war, and some assisted at the massacre of American troops. They escaped to Mexico from the Indian territory at the beginning of the rebellion, and remained until brought back by some agents of our Government, who made them promises which have never been fulfilled. The larger portion of them are living near Fort Clark, and about forty of them are employed as scouts under Lieut. Bullis, of the 24th Inf. They are exceedingly brave, excellent trailers and guides, and have come out victorious in every engagement with the Mexicans or Indians. I saw them a week ago, when they were being paid by Major Bates, and only three or four appear to be of mixed blood. Some few of the scouts are men who have served in the Colored Cavalry regiments, and have married Seminole women. They speak both Mexican and Seminole, but their English is so poor that nobody can understand them. They have all the habits of Indians. Generals Sheridan, McKenzie, Hatch and Shafter have all tried to obtain some recognition for them from the Indian Department, but have failed. General Sheridan calls them a 'worthy and deserving people,' and were it not for the kindness of Col. Shafter to them the aged and orphan children would starve. Lieut. Bullis attacked on one occasion about 25 Indians with a stolen herd with only three of his scouts, and nearly put the enemy to route, but when the Indians found out that they had only four opposed to them they made such a vigorous onslaught that Bullis and his party barely escaped by hard fighting, after losing his horse. Gen. Ord, in forwarding Lieut. Bullis' report, said, 'I beg to call attention to the perseverance and pluck exhibited by Lieut. Bullis and his little command. This is only one of several instances of the same sort shown by them.' Lieut. Bullis is a brave and gentlemanly officer, and ought to be a colonel of cavalry."

**25TH INFANTRY**, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and H. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; A. B. E. I. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; G. Ft. Concho, Tex.

*Detached Service*.—1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., Aug. 6 (S. O. 138, Aug. 1, D. T.).

*Officers Registered*.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Aug. 7: Major H. C. Bankhead, 4th Cav.; Capt. W. H. Heuer, Engr. Corps; Major I. O. Dewey, P. D.; Asst. Surg. H. S. Turrill, U. S. A.; Capt. J. R. Brinckle, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art.; Col. T. G. Pitcher, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. H. Basay, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. T. C. Patterson, 1st Art.; Col. T. C. Devin, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. Davis, 3d Art.; Lieut. I. H. Willard, Engr. Corps; Capt. G. L. Choisy, 11th Infantry.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST POINT,  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
WEST POINT, N. Y., August 2, 1877.

#### General Orders No. 17.

The painful duty devolves on the Commanding General of announcing to the Officers of the Military Academy, and to the Corps of Cadets, the death of Cadet Edgar A. Work, of the 3d Class. He died at the Cadets' Hospital last evening at half-past seven o'clock. At the request of his parents the remains will be forwarded to Bangor, Me. The order for the Escort of Honor will be published hereafter. The Corps of Cadets will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Major-General Schofield:  
WILLIAM M. WHERRY, A. A. Adj't.-Gen.

#### LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

NEW MILITARY POSTS ON THE TONGUE RIVER.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE U. S.,  
ON THE STEAMBOAT ROSEBUD,  
BIG HORN RIVER, July 25.

Hon. G. W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: We left the cantonment at the mouth of Tongue river on the evening of July 18, and reached the mouth of the Big Horn in three days; then entering the Big Horn we steamed hard for three days against a powerful current and reached the new post on the forks of the Big and Little Horn yesterday morning early. Many boats had preceded us, all or nearly all discharging parts of their freight on the west bank, from which the hauling of the post is comparatively easy. One boat, which was built specially for the navigation of this and similar streams, had to land five miles below the post about one-third of her cargo. The water is in good stage, so the reason is not for want of water, but by reason of the strong current, which in the bend must be about eight miles an hour. We found at the post the U. S. steamboat *General Sherman*, which has a good hull, a good engine, but too much out-too full a cabin for this boat. She will be kept in the Big Horn as long as the water lasts, and will be employed in carrying up to the posts the freight dropped on the river bank by the contract boats. The post has already a good supply of all essential stores, and there is no doubt that long before the season closes

all invoiced will be on hand and stored. The day before we reached the post we met General Sheridan and party, which had come across the country from Fort Stambaugh. We had a long conference, and we agree that this new post is well located, and that it can be well supplied, with reasonable economy, in the future.

The new post will be garrisoned by six companies of the 11th Infantry and four companies of the 2d Cavalry, under command of Colonel Buell, 11th Infantry, an officer of great energy, and by profession an engineer. He served under me in the war as a colonel of an engineer regiment, and afterwards as a brigade commander. He has been on the ground less than a month, but has a steam saw-mill at work, and a large mass of cotton wood logs rapidly being sawed up into lumber for the new post. He has about two hundred civil mechanics at work, and six buildings under progress, besides temporary shelter for his stores as received, and he entertains no fear but that he will finish his post substantially before winter. The location of this post is in the very heart of the old Sioux country. With this post and that at the mouth of the Old Tongue river occupied by strong enterprising garrisons these Sioux Indians can never regain this country, and they will be forced to remain at their agencies, or take refuge in the British possessions. At this moment there are no Indians here or hereabouts, I have seen or heard of none. General Sheridan saw none or any traces of any, so that the principal end aimed at by the construction of these posts has already been reached, and it is only to make this end permanent that we should persevere in their completion.

The Great Tongue river can be supplied by steamboats. The one at the mouth of the Little Big Horn cannot depend on the river. The current is too strong to be navigated by ordinary boats with a fair cargo. General Terry and Quartermaster Card are at this moment reconnoitering to select some point near the mouth of the Big Horn where to establish a depot at which all freight destined for their post can be hauled up to the fort. We have on board a company of infantry to guard this depot, and we are nearly agreed that the best point would be a place on the Yellowstone proper, three miles above the mouth of the Big Horn, whence the hauling will be about thirty miles by ox-trains. These can be hired here, and will do the work more surely and better than steamboats, for these have been sometimes two weeks in working up the Big Horn, and have left their loads strung along its banks at points hard to reach by wagons. I am convinced that this is the wisest course, and thus we can maintain a strong military post in the very heart of the Sioux country, with only a haul of thirty miles, which is insignificant as compared with most of our posts south of this. The country west of this is a good country, and will rapidly fill up with emigrants, and will, in the next few years, build up a community as strong and capable of self-defense as Colorado. I have a company of the 2d Cavalry (Co. I, Cant. Norwood), now camped on the north bank of the Yellowstone, opposite the mouth of the Big Horn, to escort me up to Ellis. As soon as we have personally examined the point of the Yellowstone three miles above the mouth of the Big Horn, and have decided on its merits as the river depot for the new points, I will load and start for Ellis, leaving General Terry with the boat (the *Rosebud*) to return to Bismarck for a new load. The weather has been intensely hot, as hot as Texas, but last night we had a thunder squall, since which time the air has become perfect. General good health prevails here, and I am impressed with the balm of the country on the Upper Yellowstone.

Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

A TELEGRAM received at the War Department, Aug. 3, from Gen. Sherman, now at Fort Ellis, Montana, announces that he will continue his tour to the Pacific coast, the President not deeming it necessary that he should return to Washington.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

##### FIGHT ON THE STAKED PLAINS.

A despatch from San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 4, states that a telegram has been received there from Fort Concho to the effect that three soldiers belonging to a scouting party had come into that post and reported Capt. Nicholas Nolan, Lieut. C. L. Cooper, 10th Cavalry, and 26 men as probably lost on the Staked Plains. The three soldiers separated themselves from the rest of the scouts in search of water, for which all were suffering, and they succeeded in finding some. They then returned to inform their comrades, but found they had scattered in every direction. The soldiers on their return to the supply camp picked up 14 men. The supply camp on Buell's Creek is 140 miles from Concho. Capt. Smithers and Lieut. Stear started out immediately with all available force to hunt for their imperiled comrades.

A despatch from Chicago, Aug. 8th, says: "Official information has just been received at military headquarters confirming the rumor received here a few days since regarding a fight between Indians and United States troops in Texas. It is ascertained that a disastrous encounter was had on the Staked Plains, in which there were two officers and twenty-six enlisted soldiers killed. The remnant of the party continued its march after having suffered this loss, and has since reached Fort Condon with an additional loss of five privates and forty horses and mules. The unfortunate command was without water for eighty-six hours, and the suffering they endured in consequence was terrible. Further particulars concerning the disaster are wanting, the despatch being very brief. It is thought full details will be received in



the course of a few days, when the names of the killed and wounded will be learned."

#### THE NEZ PERCÉS.

The latest despatches from the Department of Columbia, dated Helena, Mon., Aug. 7 and 8, says: "Advices from Missoula to the morning of the 6th say that Gen. Gibbon, with 200 regular infantry in wagons, left Missoula Post to follow the hostiles at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He designed making thirty-five miles a day. The hostiles were at Doolittle Ranch on Friday night, seventy-five miles from Missoula and within ten miles of the trail to Ross's Hole. Chief Charles declined to lend his warriors to Gen. Gibbon, but will fight the Nez Percés on his own account. The hostiles were moving with more celerity on Friday. Stevensville had advices on Saturday that 100 or 150 men were coming from Bannock to intercept the Indians. Gen. Howard is not yet heard from." "A courier arrived at Missoula from Gen. Howard at 6 o'clock p. m. Aug. 8. He left Howard Saturday morning last and thinks that Howard will camp near the summit between the Lolo and the Clearwater Aug. 8. He is distant about fifty miles from the mouth of the Lolo. The courier reports that Joseph, with more than one half of his fighting force, has gone to the head of Bitter Root Valley by the way of the Elk City train, and will form a junction with Looking Glass and White Bird near Ross's Hole. He says Howard has 750 men and 450 pack mules and is moving as rapidly as possible. Gibbon was following the Indians rapidly and expected to strike them on the morning of the 7th before they broke camp."

#### THE STRENGTH OF THE SIOUX.

The Secretary of State has forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior a letter dated July 24, from James W. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg, British North America, in which he reports that Sitting Bull is at present near Wood Mountain with 5,000 souls, 1,000 of whom are warriors. Other parties who have seen them, he says, estimate the total number of souls at 9,000, and of warriors at 1,800. He furthermore says the Indians make no secret of their intention to renew the campaign in the Yellowstone Valley, and seem determined to get ammunition, even resorting to threats to obtain it. Besides Sitting Bull's band there is an equal number of Sioux refugees from the Minnesota massacre of 1862-3, over whom Sitting Bull seems to exercise much influence.

The President has issued an executive order prohibiting the introduction into the Indian country for sale or exchange with Indians of breech-loading arms or ammunition and the introduction of arms or ammunition of any description into the country or district occupied by any tribe of hostile Indians. "All military commanders are hereby charged with the duty of assisting in the execution of the above order and of the executive order of November 25, 1876, the provisions of which are extended to include all the Indian country within the Territories of Idaho, Utah and Washington and the States of Nevada and Oregon."

**A STORY OF SECRETARY CAMERON.**—"Colonel W. M. Levy" asserts, in the *Natchitoches* (La.) *Vindicator*, that President Grant, on the 2d of March, showed him a draft of an order to Gen. Augur, directing the withdrawal of the troops from Louisiana, which he said he would send to Augur by telegraph. For some reason the President did not submit the order to the Secretary of War, nor did the Secretary know that it had been issued until by accident he learned that it was in the Adjutant-General's hands for transmission to New Orleans. He immediately ordered the Adjutant-General not to send it, as it had not come through "the proper military channels." General Townsend tried to say that "the President and General Sherman"—"Damn the President and Sherman, too," broke in the angry Pennsylvanian. "I am either Secretary of War or I am not. Grant, who is an old soldier, ought to have known better than to do a thing which is a deliberate insult to me." He directed General Townsend to notify General Sherman that "the order to General Augur to remove the troops from the State House in Louisiana was withheld by the Secretary of War for sufficient reasons." Being summoned to the White House to explain the matter, Cameron said to the President, in the presence of Gen. Sherman, who was there also, "Mr. President, you are an old soldier and a very distinguished one. I do not believe you would put an insult on me. Yet I find you disregarding the plainest principle of official etiquette, by transmitting orders which should go through my hands, without my knowledge or consent. As the Secretary of War I rank General Sherman. He is my subordinate. He has no right to forward any order, not even from you, unless it goes through the regular channels. Your conduct was irregular. I stopped the order. If you insist upon its being sent by General Sherman, I shall notify General Augur to disregard any orders not signed by me. While I am Secretary of War, I am entitled to the consideration that belongs to the position. If it is not accorded me by my subordinates, I will take care to see that its neglect is properly resented." Two days after Cameron went out of office with Grant. Such is the story.

## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*  
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

**BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.**  
YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.  
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.  
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.  
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.  
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.  
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Jaa. H. Watmough.  
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.  
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

**FLAG OFFICERS ABOARD.**  
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.  
ASIAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.  
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.  
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.  
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell.  
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

**FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.**  
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.  
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.  
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

**COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.**  
Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.  
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.  
Commodore John C. Feibiger, " Washington, D. C.  
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.  
Captain Clark H. Wells, " League Island, Penn.  
Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.  
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.  
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

VICE-ADMIRAL ROWAN will assume duty about Nov. 1, as President of the Examining and Retiring Board at Washington.

REAR-ADMIRAL W. E. LE ROY will leave the United States in season to relieve Rear-Admiral Worden at Toulon on October 5.

JOHN W. BELL, of Washington, formerly of the Navy Department, is counsel for Lieut. A. H. Fletcher, before the Naval Court at Washington.

THE N. Y. *World* reports that Senator Morgan of Alabama, and Senator Jones, of Florida, are urging upon Secretary Thompson the restoration of the Pensacola Navy-yard, and the Secretary has promised to visit Pensacola and investigate the matter.

THE schooner *Florence* sailed from New London, Conn., August 2, to establish Howgate's Polar colony at a point on the coast of the north side of Cumberland, and there to store the supplies upon which the main exploring expedition, which sails in July, 1878, under Capt. H. W. Howgate, United States Army, is to subsist.

THE orders of Rear-Admiral Patterson have been so far modified as to permit him to delay his departure from San Francisco for Japan until September 6. He has appointed as his Secretary Mr. Oscar Sawyer, late Secretary to Commodores Hughes and Clitz—an accomplished gentleman with a large degree of naval information.

CHARGES have been preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against Commander Wm. E. Kirkland, late in command of the *Frolic*, on the South Atlantic Station, and he will be tried by the Court at present in session at the Navy-Yard, Washington, of which Commo. Bryson is President. The charges are chiefly unofficerlike conduct, false muster, and disrespectful correspondence with his superiors in the discharge of official duty.

THE following officers of the Navy registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the past week: Commodores Andrew Bryson, Peirce Crosby and John M. B. Clitz; Captain J. C. P. De Kraft; Commanders Wm. A. Kirkland, John G. Walker, Montgomery Sicard and Francis H. Baker; Lieutenants Edwin Longnecker and Adolph Marx; Paymasters Robert W. Allen and Charles D. Mansfield; Chief Engineers Robert L. Harris and Fletcher A. Wilson, and Passed Assistant Engineers Edwin Wells and E. Olson.

MASTER MACHINIST WILSON, at the Navy-yard, Washington, who has been the subject of investigation by a board of Navy officers in connection with charges preferred by civilians, has been completely exonerated. In these days of great race for office the slightest pretext is seized hold of, by aspirants and those who have been discharged from employment, and magnified into serious charges. A thorough investigation usually shows the animus which prompted the authors.

THE transfer of Commander Haxton from the fine sloop *Vandalia* to the 4th class despatch steamer *Deepatch*, was accompanied by a complimentary letter from the Secretary of the Navy and explanatory of the object of the change. Commander H.'s ability was recognized, and his experience and discretion alluded to as eminently fitting him for the discharge of the delicate duties at Constantinople, where he would be in close relation and co-operating with the U. S. Minister during the prevailing war between Russia and Turkey.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* of Aug. 5, says: "Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, reached the Navy-yard yesterday at 11 o'clock a. m., on a visit of inspection. He was received with the usual ceremonies of respect and a salute of eleven guns was fired from the receiving ship *Franklin* in honor of his arrival. He spent the afternoon inspecting the shops and storehouses connected with the Department of Equip-

ment, and expressed himself as having found everything in a most satisfactory condition. After having been very handsomely entertained by the commandant of the station he returned to the *Lady of the Lake*, and took passage for Washington last evening."

THE South Pacific *Times* reports that the anniversary of American Independence was duly honored July 4, in Callao and Lima. The United States flag was conspicuous everywhere. In the Bay the shipping was dressed gaily. At mid-day the shore batteries fired a salute of twenty-one guns; simultaneous with a like salute from the U. S. flagship *Omaha*. The principal street of Callao was decorated with flags, so was the Oroya Railway station and the locomotive running on the line between this port and Lima. At the Legation in Lima the Honorable Mr. Gibbs received visitors. So did Captain Kissam, acting U. S. Consul at this port. His honor the Prefect and staff, called upon Captain Kissam, and just before mid-day the military band of the *Dos de Mayo* Regiment visited the Consulate and played for some time. A large number of gentlemen called upon Admiral Preble on board the *Omaha*, whilst the hospitable mansion of Mr. Henry Meiggs in Lima was opened to many who called in honor of the great day celebrated by his countrymen.

ON Wednesday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, President Hayes and family, the Cabinet, and many of their families, reviewed the Naval Battalion at the Washington Navy-yard. Seven companies of stalwart and neatly dressed sailors from the ships of the North Atlantic squadron were in line, and numbered in all about 350 men. The Marine Band furnished the music, and the sailors, after a dress parade, passed the stand occupied by the Administration in column of companies, keeping excellent time, a steady step, and fine fronts. If they had been drilling together for a month instead of ten days, their movements would have been most creditable. As it was, they were simply astonishing. A military critic would have noticed a few errors of detail, particularly in the salutes made by the officers with their swords, but in most other respects Upton's tactics were carefully followed. Captain Edward Barrett, of the *Plymouth*, acted as reviewing officer, and Lieut. Geo. M. Totten, as colonel, conducted the review. Lieut. C. H. Judd and Ensign S. B. W. Diehl were on the staff of Capt. Barrett, and Lieuts. Wise, Paul, Irvine, Hobson, Arnold, and Leach, were among the commissioned officers commanding companies. Midshipman Chas. Laird acted as adjutant. Secretary Thompson sat on the President's right during the ceremony, and both seemed deeply interested. After the review, the party adjourned to the *Wyoming*, and then to a tug in waiting, which took them to the *Huron* and some of the iron-clads, and then to the *Seatawa*. Salutes of twenty-one guns were fired in the Navy-yard, and from the *Seatawa*, the former being remarkable for its promptness and regularity. It was intended to inspect the *Plymouth* also; but owing to the lateness of the hour, and the fact that the ship had just been newly painted, that part of the programme was changed. The officers and men will now go to their respective ships, and the ships return to Hampton Roads.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 8.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }  
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1877. }

Chaplains whose relative rank is not fixed by law will, in the assignment of quarters, in the matter of uniform, and in all cases affecting their official status, be regarded and treated as having the relative rank of Lieutenant.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }

G. O. No. 229. WASHINGTON, August 2, 1877. }

The rank of officers, after confirmation by the Senate, cannot justly be changed by the exercise of executive discretion so as to put them on the Register above those of the same grade, and the Department will not hereafter exercise this discretion, but leave the question, whenever presented, to be decided by Congress.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }

G. O. No. 228. WASHINGTON, August 1, 1877. }

It is the well-digested policy and intention of the Department in making assignments to duty, to assign the *senior grades* of the service to the higher and more important positions. This is what the law contemplates, and reason and propriety demand; and it is most just and fair to all.

In accordance with this principle, Medical and Pay Inspectors, and Chief Engineers having the relative rank of Commander, will be appointed to fill the positions of Fleet Surgeon, Fleet Paymaster and Fleet Engineer; and the assignments will be made by the Department.

Officers of lower rank at present holding fleet positions will be relieved as early as practicable by those of the required rank.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }

G. O. No. 230. WASHINGTON, August 3, 1877. }

Vessels in commission, lying in port, held in re-



serve for sea service and reduced in complement, will be considered by the Department as on special shore service, and the officers attached thereto, "on shore duty."

Whenever the complement of such vessel is filled, she will be considered as on sea service, and her officers on sea duty, until the completion of the cruise, or the reduction of her complement, when she will again be considered as on special shore service, and her officers on shore duty.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 9.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, August 6, 1877.

The mustering of workmen under paragraph 5, section 16, page 160, of Navy Regulations, 1876, will be modified to read as follows:

The bell will be rung for ten minutes before the hour of labor in the morning and afternoon, and at the last tap of the bell the mustering of the workmen will commence. The moment the men are mustered they must proceed to the place of work. No workman is to leave his work until the bell rings to knock off.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

# NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

### ORDERED.

August 2.—Commander Alfred Hopkins, to command the receiving ship Wyoming at Washington on the 8th August.  
Passed Assistant Engineer L. T. Safford, to special duty at Chester, Pa.  
Boatswain Thomas Bennett, to the receiving ship Wabash at Boston, Mass.  
Sailmaker Alexander W. Stephens, to the Hartford at Norfolk, Va.  
August 3.—Pay Inspector Frank C. Cooby, to hold himself in readiness for duty as fleet paymaster of the European Station, and to reach Toulon, France, by the 5th October.  
Medical Inspector Delavan Bloodgood, to hold himself in readiness for duty as fleet surgeon of the European Station, and to reach Toulon, France, by the 5th October.  
Surgeon E. S. Bogert, to the Monongahela at New York on the 6th August.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. Harvey, to the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster Louis A. Yorke, to special duty at New York.  
Sailmaker Isalah E. Crowell, to special duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.  
August 4.—Passed Assistant Surgeon P. M. Rixey, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 10th August.  
Boatswain Alexander McCone, to the Monongahela on the 9th August.  
Acting Sailmaker Frank Watson, to the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va.  
August 7.—Rear-Admiral Wm. E. Le Roy, to command the European Station on the 5th October, per steamer from New York.  
Surgeon Charles A. Burbank, to the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th August.  
Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, to the Marion, European Station, per steamer of 16th August from Philadelphia.  
Paymaster Arthur Burtis, to the Monongahela at New York on the 13th August.  
August 8.—Lieutenant-Commander N. Mayo Dyer, to duty in Equipment Department at the Navy-yard, Boston.  
Lieutenant Adolph Marx to the Trenton, European Station, on the 5th October.

### DETACHED.

August 2.—Master T. S. Plunket, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to proceed home, when orders will be issued for him to join the Gettysburg.  
Midshipman Charles C. Rogers, from the Plymouth, and ordered to the Monongahela.  
Midshipman J. C. Gilmore, from the Hartford, and ordered to the Monongahela.  
Boatswain Charles E. Rich, from the receiving ship Wabash, and ordered to the Swatara at Washington.  
Boatswain Wm. A. Cooper, from the Swatara, and placed on waiting orders.  
Sailmaker John C. Herbert, from the Hartford and placed on waiting orders.  
August 3.—Pay Director James Felton, from duty as naval storekeeper at Ville France on the reporting of his relief in October next, with permission to remain abroad.  
Paymaster James E. Tolfree, from the Trenton, and as fleet paymaster of the European Station on the 5th October, and ordered as naval storekeeper at Ville France as the relief of Pay Director James Felton.  
Lieutenant Charles W. Ruschenberger, from the Gettysburg on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the European Station.  
Lieutenant A. Marx has reported his return home, having been detached from the Tennessee, Asiatic Station, on the 26th June last, and has been placed on waiting orders.  
Cadet Midshipman Henry A. Johnson, from the Swatara, and ordered to the Gettysburg, per steamer of August 16 from Philadelphia.  
Assistant Surgeon Wm. G. G. Wilson from the receiving ship Franklin, and placed on waiting orders.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stancil, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Essex on the 8th August.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut, from the Essex, and placed on sick leave.  
August 4.—Passed Assistant Surgeon N. M. Forebee, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 10th August, and placed on waiting orders.  
Boatswain Robert Anderson, from the Monongahela on the 9th August, and ordered to the Hartford at Norfolk on the 16th August.  
Boatswain Edward Bonsall, from the Hartford on the 16th August, and ordered to the training ship Constitution at Philadelphia.  
Sailmaker Nicholas Lynch, from the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders.  
Acting Sailmaker Samuel H. Boutwell, from the receiving ship Franklin, and ordered to the Plymouth.  
August 6.—Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Coghan, from the Colorado, and ordered to the Monongahela as executive.  
Lieutenant Wm. C. Strong, from duty at the Torpedo Station, and ordered to the Lackawanna, North Pacific Station.  
Chaplain E. K. Rawson, from the Monongahela, and placed on waiting orders.  
Passed Assistant Engineer J. W. Houlahan, from special duty at Chester, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.  
August 7.—Rear-Admiral John L. Vorden, from the command of the European Station on the 5th October, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.  
Lieutenant Wm. T. Burwell, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the Trenton, European Station, on the 5th Oct.  
Medical Director Philip Lansdale, from the Trenton, and as fleet surgeon of the European Station, on the 5th October, and ordered to return home and report arrival.  
Medical Inspector Delavan Bloodgood, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th August, and ordered to the Trenton, and as fleet surgeon of the European Station, on the 5th October.  
Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose, from the Marion, European Sta-

tion, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Pay Inspector Frank C. Cooby, from special duty on the 25th August, and ordered to the Trenton, and as fleet paymaster of the European Station on the 5th October.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Curtis H. Thomson, from the Monongahela on the 13th August, and ordered to settle accounts.  
August 8.—Commander S. D. Ames, from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Fifth District on the 25th August, and ordered as Inspector of the Second District on the 31st August.

Commander Silas W. Terry, from the Naval Academy on the 20th August, and ordered as Light-house Inspector of the Fifth District on the 25th August.

Commander Jos. P. Fyfe, from the command of the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Commander George W. Sumner, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to command the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st September from San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles McGregor, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for staff duty in the South Atlantic Station.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Parker, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey Office.

Master Sidney A. Stanton, from the Trenton, European Station, on the 5th October, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Chief Engineer George W. Magee, from duty under Chief Engineer Henderson, and ordered to temporary duty to superintend machinery of the torpedo boat Alarm at Newport, R. I., on the completion of which he will return to New York and resume his duties there.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Davis, attached to the Observatory, for one month from August 13.

To Chief Engineer E. Lawton, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for thirty days from the 10th August.

To Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, for six months from the 6th August.

To Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for three weeks from the 6th August.

To Gunner J. A. McDonald and Carpenter Philip S. Craig, attached to the Navy-yard, for two weeks.

To Commodore J. W. Nicholson, Commandant of the Navy-yard, New York, until the 1st September.

To Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, attached to the receiving ship St. Louis, for one month from the 15th August.

To Surgeon H. M. Wells, attached to the receiving ship Colorado, for thirty days from August 8.

To Chaplain Thomas A. Gill, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for three weeks.

To Sailmaker James W. Wingate, attached to the Monongahela, for two weeks.

### LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Assistant Surgeon S. W. Battle has been extended two weeks from August 13.

The leave of Paymaster R. W. Allen has been extended until September 11.

### DELAY REPORTING.

Lieutenant T. T. Wood is authorized to delay reporting on board the Enterprise until the 10th August.

### ORDERS MODIFIED.

The orders of Medical Inspector D. Kindelberger of the 31st July have been so far modified that he will proceed to San Francisco and take passage in the steamer which sails on the 6th September next for Yokohama, Japan, and, on arrival, report for duty as fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Station.

### REVOKED.

The acceptance of the resignations of Cadet Midshipmen Charles H. Hills and B. H. Williamson, and Cadet Engineer H. J. Bailey has been revoked and they have been ordered to report at the Naval Academy on the 20th September.

The acceptance of the resignations of Cadet Midshipmen Silas H. Dent, W. M. Robinson, John F. Porter, & A. W. Patterson, Washington Irving, O. H. P. Belmont, and W. J. Maxwell has been revoked, and they have been ordered to report at the Naval Academy on the 20th September.

The orders of Midshipman J. C. Gilmore, to the Monongahela, and to continue on duty on board the Hartford.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Rear-Admiral Reynolds has been directed to transfer Master L. R. Reaney from the Monocacy to the Tennessee, and to detach Lieutenant Timothy D. Bolles from the Palos and order him to the Monocacy.

LT. EDWARD WOODMAN, U. S. N.—Lieut. Woodman was born at Dover, N. H., Oct. 1, 1847; he entered the Naval School at Newport, Sept. 30, 1862, and graduated in 1866. He was last stationed on the U. S. S. Franklin at Norfolk; was taken sick while on duty and applied for sick-leave the 6th of July. It was not granted by the Department till the 16th; the leave was endorsed by the commandant of the yard the 18th; in the meantime his disease was prostrating his strength. Yet nerved with the hope of reaching the bracing air of his New Hampshire home and the nursing care of sisters, he started the 20th of July, but was able only to reach a friend's house in Elizabeth, N. J., where eminent physicians, kind friends and his nearest relatives, who were summoned to his bedside, made every possible effort for his recovery; but so entirely prostrate was his nervous system, it was of no avail, and he gradually sunk until Aug. 2, when, in full Christian hope and submission to the Divine will, he expired, surrounded by his father, sisters and friends. He was buried at Dover, N. H., Aug. 4, attended by brother officers from the Portsmouth yard.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR McCLELLAND.—The remains of the late Medical Director James McClelland, U. S. Navy, were interred, Tuesday, August 7, 1877, at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, where the last military honors due the deceased were paid by a firing party of marines from League Island Navy-yard. The following officers acted as pall bearers, viz.: Pay Directors Robert Pettit and H. M. Heiskell, U. S. N.; Capt. C. H. Wells, U. S. N.; Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, U. S. N.; Commander B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., and Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas, U. S. N. Quite a number of officers of the Navy were present at the funeral. Medical Inspector William Lowber, U. S. N.; Pay Inspector H. M. Denniston, U. S. N.; Chief Engineers Harman Newell and J. W. Whitaker, U. S. N., and Passed Assistant Engineer Alfred Adamson, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Charles O. Allibone, U. S. N., and Surgeon General Barnes, U. S. Army, brother-in-law of the deceased. In an order issued on the occasion of his funeral, Captain C. H. Wells, commandant of the League Island Navy-yard, says:

"The deceased officer entered the naval service of the United States in 1838, as an assistant surgeon and reached his present grade of medical director, March 8, 1870. His services were of a varied character, all of which he performed faithfully, particularly during the Rebellion. He was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher. His last service afloat was as fleet surgeon of the European squadron, on board the U. S. ship Colorado, bearing the flag of the late Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, U. S. N., from 1865 to 1867, and up to the period of his retirement, March 16, 1876, he was on duty as surgeon of the old Philadelphia Navy-yard and League Island. His death will be greatly regretted by his brother officers and numerous friends in the city and elsewhere."

COMMODORE JONATHAN WILLIAMS SWIFT, U. S. N.—Commodore Swift, whose death at his residence at Geneva, on Monday morning, July 20, was noticed last week, was the son of the late Gen. J. G. Swift, U. S. Army. His service in the United States Navy dates from August, 1833. He served on the frigate Brandywine, of the Pacific Squadron, from 1827 to 1829. He was commissioned Lieutenant in March, 1831, and was attached to the steamship Fulton of the Atlantic Coast Squadron, until 1840, the date of his last cruise; from 1850 to 1855, he was assigned to special service, and in July, 1863, he was commissioned Commodore. Though for a number of years precluded from active service, he was an honor to his profession, retaining to the last hour of his noble life an esprit de corps worthy of the days of his youthful ambition. His character was one to be studied; no one could become familiar with his remarkable qualities of head and heart, or witness his daily life, without being the better for being brought into fellowship with his chastened spirit, in which energy and submission were so happily blended. What it was in his power to do, he did with his might; what he could not do, in consequence of being disabled while in active service quite early in his naval career, he gave up without a murmur, yet those who penetrated the calm exterior, could see how the fire of ambition still burned in the sailor's bosom, and that his was among the "names which are not born to die." His was a successful life; he achieved in his retirement what many, apparently more favored by Providence, fail to secure in a career of military renown. He was an example of the Christian virtues, and bore himself with a dignity which commanded the respect and affection of all who knew him. He survived his two noble sons, accepting his bereavement with unexampled patience and submission. A short time before the fatal stroke came which ended his days on earth, a friend expressed a deep interest in his welfare, and inquired after his health. He replied very pleasantly to the kind inquiry, "My log is ready, and I have only to haul it in," and when the end came, he fell asleep, "as one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

ON THE RIO GRANDE.—A despatch dated San Antonio, Aug. 6, states that on the morning of Aug. 4, Lieut. Bullis crossed over into Mexico and captured at a rancho three miles from the river five American horses, some of which had been stolen on the last raid. He got back in safety with them. The force of Lerdistas under Valdez at Eagle Pass has been entirely broken up. The rangers made a large number of arrests, and those not arrested fled on Saturday. Col. Schofield, 10th Cavalry, with about 200 men, acting under instructions from United States Marshal Purnell for the Western District of Texas, captured 42 filibusters, half of whom are Americans. Valdez himself has fled. There is consequently great rejoicing among the Diaz party on the other side of the river.

## THE MYSTERY AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: My attention has been called to an article in your issue of July 2, over the signature "Citizen," containing an explanation of some of the circumstances attending the finding and burial of the body of what was supposed to be one McCarthy—an enlisted man attached to the Battalion at Marine Barracks, naval station, near this city.

With your permission I will correct that statement. This body, having been taken from the river, was brought to the Police Station—some half mile distant—where I was permitted to make a cursory examination in presence of several gentlemen. The condition of the body, as I then viewed it, in connection with the peculiar circumstances of McCarthy's disappearance (notorious at the time), created a general impression that the missing marine had been foully dealt with. That the man whose body then lay before me was murdered, I entertain not the slightest doubt; but I am not aware that any clue to his identity has yet been obtained. I strenuously urged the necessity for an inquest, but failed utterly to impress the authorities. The law of New Hampshire places the power to order an inquest in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen; and the Coroner can have recourse only to an appeal to the County Solicitor. The Mayor having peremptorily refused an inquest, I proposed to make such appeal, but, early the subsequent morning, the man was conveyed to the cemetery by a marine guard and buried. The Mayor has never seen the body, and gave, as apology for the course pursued, his desire to prevent expense to the county.

SAMUEL C. WHITTIER, M. D.,  
Coroner, Rockingham County.  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 30, 1877.



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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;  
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Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,  
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. F. Graham, U. S. Army;  
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral  
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General A. D. Sturges, U. S.  
Army

### NOTICE.

NAVAL OFFICERS AND OTHERS HAVING UNSETTLED  
accounts with the late RICHARD SWANN, Commissary  
at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, are requested to communicate  
with the undersigned without delay. A. B. HAGNER,  
Executor of Richard Swann.

ANNAPOIS, July 13, 1877.

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### U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

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#### EDITORIAL PAGE.

Advertising Column..... 40 cents per line space  
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,  
245 Broadway, New York.

We publish this week on an extra sheet a full  
index, with title page, for the fourteenth volume of  
the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which closed with  
our issue of last week, August 4th. The present  
number is the first of the new volume, the fifteenth;  
fourteen years having passed since the establishment  
of the JOURNAL in August, 1863.

### THE WAR IN TURKEY.

WE give this week the report of the Grand  
Duke NICHOLAS, the first authentic account of  
the Russian operations in European Turkey up to the  
passage of the Danube. The news of the past week  
enables us to take a comprehensive survey of the  
progress of Russian arms since that period, in con-  
tinuation of that portion of our narrative which  
closed on the 2d of August. At that time a heavy  
action had just occurred at Plevna in Bulgaria, on  
the right flank of the triangle occupied by the Rus-  
sians. The base of this triangle was on the Danube,  
from Sistova to Nicopolis, the apex at Yeni Saghra  
near Adrianople. The left flank of the triangle,  
a road running from Sistova to Yeni Saghra,  
through the Shipka pass, was in complete control of  
the Russians. The right flank had a large gap,  
which can be seen on the map in this week's JOUR-  
NAL. To close this gap the Russians attacked Plevna,  
and received a very complete and disastrous defeat  
from the Turks, the full particulars of which have  
since come over the wires. In many respects the  
battle resembled our own bloody repulse at Fred-  
ericksburg in 1862, though the forces engaged were  
not nearly so numerous, and the issue was quite aside  
from the objective point of the campaign.

It had a very injurious effect, however, on Russian  
operations, for a whole week has since passed with-  
out any further movement on their part, while a com-  
paratively weak force of Turks has advanced without  
opposition and has occupied the rest of the disputed  
road from Plevna to Loftsch; finally penetrating to  
a small village called Selvi, halfway from Loftsch  
to Tirnava, the last named place being the centre of  
the Russian main line.

On their part the Russians have withdrawn Gen.  
GOURKHO to the Shipka Pass at Kazanlik, have  
abandoned the sieges of Rustchuk and Silistria,  
evacuated the Dobrudscha, and are reported as con-  
centrating their forces within their triangle to attack  
the main Turkish Army, which lies near Rasgrad.  
Such is the condition of affairs as known at the time  
of writing this summary. The details from day to  
day by telegraph have the great disadvantage of be-  
ing contradictory and unreliable, but the truth as to  
an affair generally comes out within a week after the  
battle, and the above gives the ascertained facts as  
they now appear. The Plevna battle, while it was a  
very serious and disastrous affair for the troops en-  
gaged, has been unduly magnified by the daily press,  
especially in England, where it was seized on by the  
Russophobists as heralding the ignominious over-  
throw of the whole Russian Army. As the actual  
facts show, it was in no sense a vital action, being  
fought by a detachment to seize a side road, and re-  
sulting in defeat through the criminal folly of the  
assault by 40,000 Russians on 50,000 entrenched  
Turks. Its loss entailed no real danger to Russian  
lines of communication, and did not involve the  
main Russian force, the battle being fought at a dis-  
tance of forty miles from the Sistova road. It did,  
however, serve as a very severe check to the pre-  
sumptuous and foolhardy retention of the Russian  
advanced detachments in the neighborhood of Yeni  
Saghra in the face of the converging Turkish columns,

and it further operated to cause the abandonment of  
the wholly unnecessary and dilatory sieges of Rust-  
chuk and Silistria.

It was reported at the time that disputes had  
arisen at Russian headquarters between the CZAR and  
the Grand Duke NICHOLAS as to the further prosecu-  
tion of the war, the Grand Duke refusing to be held  
responsible for defeats unless the war was prosecuted  
in a military instead of a political manner. However  
this may be, it is certain that both in Armenia and  
European Turkey the Russians have made very  
strange movements of late, sometimes bold and  
strategically sound, at other times timid, vacillating,  
and strategically vicious, attempting to occupy a  
large extent of country by numerous small detach-  
ments, to protect Russian civil administration, which  
was established wherever Russian troops went. It  
is also certain that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and the  
Czar have accompanied headquarters since the pas-  
sage of the Danube, further encumbered by a huge  
train of diplomatists and court followers.

Their idea very probably was to imitate the con-  
duct of the German Emperor and BISMARCK in  
1870-71, but the effects seem to have been very dif-  
ferent, owing to the different characters of the two  
premiers. The Russian diplomatist, a veteran in craft  
and subtlety, as old as the French THIERS, is just as  
unfit as was the Gallic premier to cope with the  
shocks of arms, and totally unlike the stalwart, re-  
solute BISMARCK. In war, prudence seldom goes as far  
as boldness, and when one interferes with the other  
the evils of divided counsels soon become manifest.

The latest telegrams announce that the Czar pro-  
poses to return to St. Petersburg, and if so it is pro-  
bable that the Russian campaign will be vigorously  
prosecuted thereafter. There are passages in the re-  
port of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, especially that  
concerning his personal and private reconnaissance  
of the Danube crossing, that show him to possess  
some of the requisites of a first class general, and it  
may well be that the bold movements of the past  
campaign are of his originating, while the timid and  
hesitating policy which has given the Turks so many  
weeks to concentrate, has been the fault of  
the Czar and the overcautious—because senile—  
GORTSCHAKOFF. In any event, the next few weeks  
will probably settle the war one way or the other, if  
only the Czar leaves the front and the Russian Army  
to the control of their proper head.

A DESPATCH from Washington, August 7, reports  
that the Cabinet has considered the question of the  
retention of troops in localities where disturbances  
growing out of the strike recently occurred, and has  
agreed that a large part of the Army should be kept  
east of the Mississippi River, in accordance with the  
wishes of General Hancock, commanding the Military  
Division of the Atlantic.

THE London Pall Mall Gazette, in an editorial in its  
issue of June 21, summarizes the article in the ARMY  
AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 2, on torpedoes, headed  
"The Steam Launch on the Danube." In its issue of  
June 29, the Gazette has an article on the "American  
View of the Mexican Difficulty," based upon our  
articles of a recent date upon the Mexican question.

THE Governor of Indiana believes more than he  
did, when a member of Congress, in the right of the  
Government to assist the States in quelling domestic  
disturbances, as the following correspondence shows:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.

To the President, Washington, D. C.:

In view of the threatened domestic violence growing out  
of the railroad strike, I request that authority be at once  
given to the Commandant of the Arsenal to render me all  
aid possible in preserving the public peace.

JAMES D. WILLIAMS, Governor of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.

James D. Williams, Governor of Indiana:

In the absence of a formal call upon the President under  
the Constitution and statutes for military aid in suppress-  
ing domestic violence, the Federal troops can only be used  
in protecting the property of the United States and en-  
forcing the processes of Federal courts.

GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL, U.S.A., was recently  
entertained by Admiral De Horsey, on board the *Shah*,  
now at San Francisco.

THE Chicago Tribune says: "There is an im-  
pression among the regulars now stationed in the  
city that mob-fighting presents aspects far preferable  
to those of Indian warfare. Over \$2,000 were sub-  
scribed yesterday to purchase creature comforts for  
the troops, who, for the first time in a year, revel in  
butter, potatoes, and 'soft tack.'"







way, being carried away by the pressure of the waters. I found the Roumanian railways worse constructed than I anticipated, and, besides, very insufficiently provided, both as regards *personnel* and rolling-stock. The bad situation of the railways was also partly the cause of the continual damage done to the bridges. All these causes together somewhat retarded the march of our army. In particular, the delays which occurred on the railways in the transport of the siege artillery, the pontoon train, the steam launches, and other material necessary for the passage, as well as of supplies of all kinds, caused the troops to arrive several days later than intended at the indicated points of concentration, which were as follows:

#### A.—POSITIONS OF THE ADVANCED GUARD ON THE DANUBE.

The 8th Cavalry Division, from the Aluta to the Vede (headquarters at Turnu-Magurelli), on May 19.

The detachment of Lieut.-Gen. Skobelev, from the Vede to the island of Greclor, leaving its main force and headquarters at Giurgevo, on May 20.

The 32d Infantry Division with the 31st Regt. of Cossacks of the Don, at Oltenitza, the 1st Brig. on May 20, the 2d Brig. on May 25, the main body of these forces being on the line Budesti-Fratiesti, the Danube being watched from the island of Greclor to the Arjish by the Cossack Cavalry.

The 11th Cavalry Division at Obilesti-Nau and Slobodzia on May 21 (Staff at Slobodzia), having an advanced guard at Kalarash, and watching the Danube from the Arjish to Hirsowa.

The Corps of the Lower Danube occupied from May 4 all the most important points on the river from Goura-Jalomitza as far as Kilia, having its reserve at Bolgrad, and its headquarters at Galatz.

#### B.—POSITIONS OF THE MAIN BODY.

The 9th Corps (less the 5th Infantry Division), on May 30, at Slatina.

The special brigade of the Cossacks of the Don, on May 18, at Alexandria, where it served as a reserve to the 8th Cavalry Division.

The 12th Cavalry Division (the reserve of Lieut.-Gen. Skobelev's detachment), on May 15, at Copaceni, to the south of Bucharest.

The 12th Corps, with a *sotnia* of the Cossacks of the Oural, and the 37th Regt. of the Cossacks of the Don, on May 25, in the environs of Bucharest, on the road to Alexandria (Staff at Michalesti).

The 8th Corps, with the 23d Regt. of the Cossacks of the Don, on May 31, in the environs of Bucharest, on the road to Giurgevo (Staff at Giliaw), pushing forward as far as Fratiesti a brigade of the 14th Infantry Division to support, in case of need, the detachment of Lieut.-Gen. Skobelev.

The 5th Infantry Division, with the 34th Regt. of Cossacks of the Don, on June 1, also in the environs of Bucharest.

To conclude, I gave the following orders to the 14th, 13th, and 4th Corps:

To the 14th Corps, to arrive at Galatz on June 13, and to rejoin the portion of the 11th Corps ordered to rejoin the 32d Infantry Division at Oltenitza, and to form, with the troops detached from the 7th Corps, the Corps of the Lower Danube, under command of Lieut.-Gen. Zimmermann.

To the 13th Corps, to arrive at Alexandria towards the end of June, and to be then ready to move on any point necessitated by circumstances.

To the 4th Corps, to arrive by rail at the rear of the army, conformably to my special instructions.

The concentration of the army was, on an average, retarded six days, a little more for some corps, a little less for others. But that which was most particularly hindered in transit by rail was the pontoon train and the siege artillery. Besides the floods on the Danube, which this year have been very strong and prolonged, the waters subsided at a peculiarly slow rate; thus, for example, towards the middle of June, on the Lower Danube, they were still fifteen feet above the ordinary level.

All these circumstances caused the passage of the Danube, which had been proposed to be carried out towards June 5, to be deferred from day to day. The struggle against nature, and the irregularity of the Roumanian railway service, was prolonged almost to the last day; towards the middle of June, when all the troops had arrived, and the passage had been decided on for the 24th, it was demonstrated that, on account of the bad working of the Roumanian railways, the pontoon trains would be retarded three days beyond the delays laid down in the order of march. It was, therefore, necessary to arrest the whole army on the line of the Vede (Rousch-de-Vede, Alexandria, and Beia) for three days; that is to say, at the last moment postpone the passage to June 27.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR PASSING THE DANUBE.

The following are the preparations that were made for the passage:—

1. Independently of the four pontoon trains which formed part of the army, pontoons were constructed at Galatz and Slatina; the trestles and other material required for the construction of the bridges has been solely prepared at Slatina. The pontoons constructed at Galatz had been brought by rail to Slatina. All this material had been collected together on the Aluta. It was necessary to collect these means of passage at Slatina in order to float them down the Aluta, and thence down the Danube, passing by the fortifications at Nicopolis, simply because there was no other suitable place. In fact, besides the Aluta there is no navigable river which falls into the Danube between Nicopolis and Sistova. If these means of passage had been prepared on the Arjish, which is the nearest navigable river, it would have been necessary to have taken them up to the Danube, and past the more formidable fortifications of Rustchuk in order to have towed them to Sistova. I saw that this enterprise was altogether impracticable. The pontoon trains were brought by rail as far as the Baneasa station (between Bucharest and Giurgevo), and from thence to Bela by the ordinary roads.

2. The torpedo steam launches were in the same manner brought by rail, some to Slatina, others to Fratiesti (on this side of Giurgevo), and from thence carried on drays by road to Flamanda (above Turnu), and to Malu-de-Jose (above Giurgevo), and at last placed in the Danube.

3. Two points of passage were in principle selected,

on the Lower Danube Braila, on the middle Danube a place below Nicopolis. My first intention was to cross the river at Sistova, because this is much the most advantageous site; but the environs of Simnita were so flooded that this idea was abandoned. Willing or unwilling, it was necessary to make arrangements to pass at Nicopolis, because at this point the Danube flows in one bed, has no creeks, and offers few sinuosities. In consequence, I issued all the orders with the view of the concentration of the troops, and directed that the stream should be barred at several points by means of torpedoes. On the Lower Danube dispositions had been made from the commencement of the campaign with the object of preventing the Turkish ships entering or leaving either the main channel or the Matchin arm. They were perfectly successful. At the end of April, without possessing a fleet, we had been able to close the Danube to the enemy from Reni to Hirsowa; at the end of May all the Danube from Reni to Hirsowa was delivered from the Turkish Fleet and entirely in our power. Thanks to this result, the bridge between Braila and Gheet was constructed without any hindrance. In spite of this, the Danube was so high that Lieut.-Gen. Zimmermann judged the passage to be impracticable for June 22, and demanded permission to defer it until the waters had gone down. But when I renewed the order, saying that I considered it absolutely essential that the passage should take place on June 22, Gen. Zimmermann took all the measures and employed all the means to prepare for so risky an attack, and executed it with the most brilliant success. On June 22 Major-Gen. Jonkow embarked at Galtz with the Riazan and Riazak regiments, and steered for Bondjak, and after an obstinate struggle gained possession of the heights of Boudjak. After this affair the Turks retreated along the whole line of the Lower Danube, and our troops without striking a blow entered Matchin, Toulitcha, Isatcha, and Hirsowa. They actually continued their movement, and advanced into Dobrudsha. Thus, on the Lower Danube, our troops on June 24 occupied both banks of the river. This passage, relatively, did not cost us dear; we had three officers and forty-one men killed, two officers and ninety-six men wounded. It is absolutely necessary, however, to add that, notwithstanding the existence of the bridge, all the troops of the Lower Danube did not cross by this bridge, but in steamers, boats, and rafts, for all the bank from Gheet almost as far as Matchin was completely inundated, and the abutment of the bridge at Gheet rested on a place which was under water.

In the middle part of the course of the Danube the preparations that had to be made for the passage were unquestionably the most difficult. As has been stated, its execution depended mainly upon the railroads, which were most inadequate for the task. Secondly, all the Turkish monitors (excepting the two which had exploded at Braila) were in this part of the stream, which made the establishing a network of torpedoes an extremely difficult and dangerous enterprise. The vigilance of the Turks had been awakened; from all the symptoms we had reason to suppose that they knew several days beforehand that a passage was intended below Nikopol with a simultaneous movement at Giurgevo and Oltenitza. The enemy, in all haste, had, therefore, collected all their strength at these points, where they were erecting works of defence. At Nikopol, for instance, there were, in the beginning of May, when our troops arrived, but two detached works; in the beginning of June they had thirteen. For a whole month the Turks had attentively watched our troops, opening fire whenever a detachment, however small, appeared on the banks, or any boat that pushed from shore. But on the approach of the decisive moment, the enemy's watchfulness evidently began to flag, and this circumstance greatly facilitated the preparations for the passage.

Agreeably to first intentions, the troops marched upon Turnu and Flemunda in the following order of march: A portion of the 9th Corps (31st Division of Infantry and 9th Division of Cavalry) from Slatina to Segartcha. The 12th Corps, the 5th Division of Infantry (9th Corps), and the Bulgarian Legion marched upon Salitcha (the 5th Division reuniting to their corps at Segartcha). The 12th Division of Cavalry had been left behind by their corps in Vitanesi. The 4th Brigade of riflemen, the 8th Corps, and the parks of pontoons (these latter upon their arrival by rail at Banias) marched to Siaka and Piatra; the Caucasian Cossacks upon Simnita; the 11th Division of Infantry upon Oltenitza and Giurgevo, where they were to rejoin the rest of the 11th Corps; the 13th Corps, forming a general reserve, upon Alexandria; the 4th Corps upon a point determined by me, whence they were to remove wherever most needed.

#### TORPEDO OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

All the troops were to be at their posts by the 25th; but I have already said that, in consequence of the delay in the transport of the pontoons, the army was stopped on the Vede river at Rousch-de-Vede, Alexandria, and Beva. Thence the army, with equal facility and promptness, could be sent to Turnu, Simnita, and Giurgevo, as circumstances might require. The time occupied by the troops in advancing to the Vede was turned to account for laying torpedoes on the Danube and reconnoitring the ground with a view to the selection of the principal point where the river could be crossed. Torpedoes were sunk from June 20th to the 24th.

On the 8th our squadron of torpedo boats, eight steam sloop strong, was launched on the Danube at Malu de Jose, to which point the vessels had been transported by land. At 4 o'clock we began laying down obstructions in the stream at Parapan. At 5 A. M. the Turks on the opposite shore, perceiving our work, opened a rifle fire upon us and a little later dispatched a steamer, which let off grape. Upon this Capt. Novikoff, who directed the works, ordered Lieut. Skrydlov to attack the hostile steamer with the sloop

*Schoutka*. Lieut. Skrydlov made straight for the monitor, and lodged the torpedo; but the wire being cut by the enemy's bullets the mine did not explode, and the sloop had to retreat. Lieut. Skrydlov, three sailors, and the painter Veresthacine, who was on board as volunteer, were wounded. The monitor likewise beating a retreat, our works on the stream were successfully terminated. Hardly had our squadron returned to the shore than Gen. Skobelev, of your Majesty's suite, Col. Stroukoff, my adjutant, and Staff Capt. Sokharoff came up to report that the Turks were constructing a battery on the right shore to fire on our sloops. So the latter immediately left their anchorage, five under Lieut.-Capt. Tader going down the Danube, while the five others, under Capt. Novikoff, sailed away in the opposite direction. All got off safely, though three were struck by Turkish bullets while engaged in sinking obstructions.

Having completed these works, which prevented the Turkish monitors stationed at Rustchuk and further down from sailing further up the river than Rustchuk, all that remained to be done was to place torpedoes between Parapan and Turnu. Taking into account that it was first intended to cross at Nikopol, it was determined to obstruct the river above that place and clear the Danube of monitors all the way from Nikopol to Parapan. To execute this latter design we required an opportunity which did not present itself. So two monitors remained at Nikopol, though we succeeded in laying down torpedoes.

On June 24 our steam sloop were nearly all of them concentrated at Flemunda, those left at Malu de Jose having been transported to the rallying point by land. Considering the small number of these vessels at our disposal, and foreseeing how much they would be wanted to protect our troops in crossing the river, Capt. Novikoff resolved not to expose them unnecessarily to danger, but to place his torpedoes in boats propelled by oars. In the night from the 23d to the 24th he had his canoes transported by land to Karabia, where they were launched; by 7 o'clock P. M. on the 24th the torpedoes intended to be laid at and near Karabia were in the water. My adjutant, Col. Stroukoff, took part in this difficult and dangerous enterprise, covering the boats with a line of sharpshooters from the shore. When the Turks, becoming aware of what was going on, sent riflemen to the waterside, it was too late. The torpedoes had been placed, and the canoes moved off without let or hindrance. The same day our sailors accomplished another glorious feat. On June 23 a Turkish monitor near Flemunda got up her steam and rapidly went down the river. Major-Gen. Leonoff, in command at Flemunda, immediately informed our sailors, himself placing in position four pieces of the 15th Battery, under the command of Capt. Kolomeitsoff. There were at this moment at Flemunda only five steam sloops; three of them were damaged, but the two remaining ones at once entered the stream and fiercely attacked the Turkish vessel, notwithstanding the hailstone of balls and bullets discharged at them. Marine Arous, with the sloop *Mina*, was the first to attack the monitor, and but for a bomb cutting the wire of the torpedo battery would have sprung his mine. His sloop was hurt and obliged to fall back. After this Ensign Niloff, in the *Jehutka*, threw himself upon the monitor, and luckily avoided a torpedo placed in front of the Turkish vessel. While going past the monitor's prow, at a *sashen's* distance, Ensign Niloff fired three shots from his revolver at the Turkish captain. The splash of a bomb beat against the right side of the sloop. The monitor, veering her prow, turned away from the mine. Ensign Niloff then tried to get at their left side, but his vessel being half filled with water and going slowly in consequence, the monitor succeeded in retreating to Nikopol. For this brilliant exploit Ensign Niloff has been rewarded by the Cross of St. George of the 4th class, and Marine Arous by the medal of the Military Order.

The firing of the four pieces of the 15th-horse battery greatly contributed to hasten the retreat of the monitor. The distance once obtained by the first three balls, nearly all the other grenades exploded on the bridge of the hostile vessel. The chimney of the monitor was cut through and twisted.

On the evening of the 24th a Turkish monitor again left Nikopol, this time to go up the river, but the fire of our siege battery soon compelled her to put into harbor again. Since then the Turkish flotilla has ceased to navigate the middle of the river between Nikopol and Rustchuk, the two remaining monitors at Nikopol keeping entirely quiet. Perhaps they were damaged; perhaps they are afraid to show themselves.

From the 20th to the 24th I have been secretly away from Ploiesti with the chief of the staff and his adjutant, Major-Gen. Levitzky, to reconnoitre the shore of the Danube from Simnita to Turnu. Having myself ascertained the extreme difficulty of attempting to cross the river at Nikopol, I observed that the water was no longer too high to permit the passage at Simnita, and, accordingly, fixed upon this point, somewhat below Sistova. No one at headquarters knew whither I had gone or that I was away at all. Nor do the Turks seem to have had any inkling of my inspecting the shore in person; at least, they did not fire.

#### PASSAGE OF THE RIVER.

Having selected the point where the river was to be crossed, I immediately gave the following orders: 1. To keep the chosen point a secret from every one except the commander of the 8th Corps, which was to cross first. To conceal the chosen points, I directed the 9th Division of Infantry to march from Alexandria to Piatra. The only troops ordered from Beia to Simnita were the 14th Division of Infantry, the "mixed" company of the Guards, two companies of pioneers, the 4th Rifle Brigade, the whole fort and mountain artillery (two batteries, sixteen guns), and all the pontoons. The pontoons were to begin the passage in the night from the 14th to the 15th. 2. I commanded the Division of the Caucasus Cossacks to



remain at Beis until further orders. 3. I commanded the 12th Corps to march not on Joltcha, but on Voijevoda and Kroschka, by which movement it could get nearer Simnitsa. The same route was prescribed to the Bulgarian Legion. 4. I informed the 9th Corps that it would be the first to pass at Flemunda, and that, in consequence, immediately after its arrival at Segartcha, it was to march to Siata, leaving at Turnu only a small detachment of Infantry, and replacing on the line of the Danube the 8th Division of Cavalry by the 9th. 5. I ordered the 13th Army Corps to proceed from Alexandria to Piatra, the 35th Division of Infantry marching in front. 6. I sent orders to the siege artillery at Giurgevo to bombard Rustchuk daily from the 24th, to open fire on Nikopol on the evening of the 25th, and to continue the bombardment until further orders.

By the 26th the various parts of the army had occupied the positions assigned to them. My headquarters on the 25th were transferred from Slatina to Dratcha, on the Kalmatzulul. Your Majesty's headquarters were likewise established at Dratcha on the 26th.

The bombardment of Rustchuk commenced on the 24th, the Turks being the first to open fire. Notwithstanding the large number of projectiles thrown by the enemy's batteries, our troops on the first day suffered no loss, neither at Giurgevo, exposed to the Rustchuk redoubts, nor at Oltenitz, which was cannonaded from Turtukai. But the town, deserted by its inhabitants, suffered much. On the 25th Major-Gen. Ernroth, commander of the 11th Division of Infantry, was wounded in the neck at Oltenitz. The list of losses has not yet been sent in.

Difficult as it is to judge the effect of our cannonade on Rustchuk, yet, as two of the enemy's batteries have been silenced and several others slackened fire, we may hope to have produced an impression. The bombardment of Nikopol began on the evening of the 25th, and was incessantly continued on the 27th and 28th in the presence of your Majesty. We have silenced the fire of the enemy's batteries, two of which were entirely destroyed. On the 27th Nikopol was set on fire by our projectiles, the conflagration being extinguished only on the morning of the 28th. Our losses amounted to three killed and seven wounded, three of whom were severely injured.

On the evening of the 26th the troops told off for the passage of the river, with their pontoons, were quietly concentrated on the shore near Simnitsa. The pontoons having been launched on the water, the passage was begun, under the direction of Major-Gen. Dragomiroff, Commandant of the 14th Division of Infantry, and Von Richter, Commandant of the 3d Brigade of Engineers.

On the 27th, at 2 o'clock A. M., the first convoy of pontoons left the shore, carrying the Volhynian regiment, which bears my name, and 60 Cossacks of the 23d Don Regiment, commanded by Major-Gen. Toltschine. At 2:45 these troops landed on the Turkish shore, where they were received by the shots of a few isolated sentinels, proof sufficient of the complete silence observed in the passage. They climbed the steep bank without any considerable loss. Subsequent convoys encountered a heavy fire of infantry and artillery. It was evident that the Turkish troops stationed at and near Sistova had taken the alarm and were hurrying to the spot.

Nevertheless, the pontoons went on crossing and recrossing the river incessantly. Five pontoons—three ordinary ones and two connected by a raft—foundered, being struck by cannon balls. The number of dead is not yet exactly known. I am, however, informed that Lieut.-Col. Strevitzky, commander of a mountain battery, and Lieut. von Turber, of the Artillery of the Guards, and the men belonged to the two mountain guns are among the dead.

Major-Gen. Dragomiroff crossed with the third convoy and took the command. My son, whom I had placed at his disposal during the passage, was charged by him with directing the embarkment after he left for the opposite shore. My son eventually crossed with the troops of the 14th Division of Infantry.

On his arrival at the right shore, Major-Gen. Dragomiroff discovered that the troops landed by the two first convoys had successfully driven back the Turks, who had retreated about five versts from the waterside. He immediately ordered the brigade of Major-General Petrachevsky to march upon Sistova and attack the town. The 4th Rifle Brigade was detailed to occupy the hills skirting the river above Sistova. From 3 o'clock in the morning till noon the sanguinary fight raged incessantly, the last shots being heard at about 2 P. M. The Turks defended themselves with the courage of despair; all their positions had to be taken at the point of the bayonet. Notwithstanding the assistance rendered by our batteries on the Roumanian shore, it required a great effort to silence two guns posted on the hills which command Sistova. At last, however, the enemy withdrew in the direction of Tirnova and Nikopol. Our losses were slight, considering the difficulty of the task accomplished. We had 2 officers and 291 men killed, and 22 officers and 446 men wounded; 53 are missing. Several officers and soldiers received more than one wound. I shall subsequently submit the list of the dead and wounded.

On this memorable day your Majesty's troops have covered themselves with immortal glory. All, without any exception, have been true to the brilliant traditions of the Russian Army. Some have taken, at the point of the bayonet, a whole series of strong positions, and in a fair stand-up fight dislodged an enemy whom no shots had power to dislodge, and all have done their duty with the like contempt of danger. The pontoons, the men who rowed the Cossack boats across, and our brave sailors, under a heavy fire, have acted throughout with the utmost composure. The foundering of five pontoons made no impression upon them. Our artillery has valiantly combated the enemy posted on a commanding height, and has finally compelled a battery to remove. The physicians, and with them

the whole sanitary staff, have displayed the greatest courage in picking up the wounded, bestowing upon them the first indispensable help, and conveying them to their stations amid the raking fire of the enemy.

I shall have the honor to bring to your Majesty's knowledge the details of this glorious engagement as soon as the reports shall have reached me.

At the present the 8th Corps, the 23d Regiment of Don Cossacks, the 4th Rifle Brigade, and the 35th Division of Infantry are established on the Turkish shore. The passage of pontoons continues without interruption. On the 28th we began the construction of a bridge, which will be ready on the 30th inst. or the 1st of July. We shall then have a perfectly safe means of communication; we shall then be able to send our baggage and cavalry across the river and to resume the offensive. The first detachment of 100 wooden pontoons was conducted by Capt. Novositsky, who placed himself in the rear. In the first pontoon were Major-Gen. von Depp, the commander of the Engineers of this Army, with the colors of the 4th Battalion of Engineers in his hand; Col. Svistchevsky, the commander of the 5th Battalion of Engineers, and Lieut. Lehman, of the Imperial Navy. The transport to Simnitsa of all the material required for the construction of a bridge has been a trying task for your Majesty's troops. All the pontoons, rafts, boards, and other requisites have had to be brought from the mouth of the Olta, past Nikopol and its batteries. This gallant exploit has been achieved thrice, in the nights of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of June. The Turks never perceived our convoys till they had almost passed them; their fire, opened too late, inflicted no damage. The pontoons, once at Flemunda, in the following night were conveyed to Simnitsa under the command of his Imperial Highness Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch. The second detachment, consisting of 50 pontoons and 34 rafts, commanded by Capt.-Lieut. Zouboff, likewise crossed in the night of the 15th, the front pontoon being conducted by M. Zouboff, and the last raft by Lieut. Makaroff. The enemy noticing our ships at half-past 2 A. M., all the batteries of Nikopol opened fire at once. One of the native pilots was blessed and leapt on shore; his example was followed by the pilots of five other rafts. The sappers of the Guard on board not being numerous enough to govern the six rafts deserted by their pilots, with the greatest presence of mind, put ashore, lashed the rafts together, and then continued their journey under the constant fire of the enemy. These rafts were under Ensigns Ivanovsky and Mostschinsky. The thirty last rafts passed Nikopol in the night from the 28th to the 29th. From what precedes, your Imperial Majesty will have perceived that so far the passage of the Danube has succeeded beyond all expectation. I am happy to be able to congratulate your Majesty on the happy result of so difficult an operation.

#### A PLEA FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Pioneer Press (St. Paul, Minn.)

THE old idea imbibed by us all, in our boyhood and by our fathers before us, was that the United States had no need of a standing Army, as we could raise an Army capable of coping with that of any European power, before the latter could be transported across the ocean, and the boast was not without reason for in those slow coach days the operation of preparing to embark, embarking and crossing the ocean would consume several months, while the force organized by us during that time would consist of men armed with a rifle which life long practice had made deadly at five hundred yards, or about double the range of the weapon carried by the invaders.

We of to-day (the masses of to-day), sing the same song, oblivious of the fact that the conditions to which we owed our strength no longer exist, for the embarkation and transportation of a hundred thousand men across the ocean is now but the work of two or three weeks, attended with no other drawback than the capture of perhaps twenty thousand by our Navy, or even less, for the wide ocean cannot be patrolled like a river, and besides our little Navy might have enough to do to take care of itself.

The sea, once our defence, has become with the improvements of the age the very means of facilitating invasion, and the original invading army could be reinforced at the rate of fifty thousand per week. Another change is that the American sportsman instead of a weapon now carries a toy.

It has been proposed to reduce the Regular Army to ten thousand men. This with our five thousand miles of sea coast (Atlantic and Pacific) would be about two men to the mile. To those who remember the chaotic mass, almost as unwieldy as an unorganized mob, which was found in the camps within a month after President Lincoln's first call, I would say, is not that "a little too thin?"

In addition to the sea coast we have another vulnerable side, or at least in case Great Britain should be one of the allied powers making war upon us. It is this. The ship canals connecting the great lakes with the sea are entirely under British control, so far within the Canadian borders, and so well protected naturally that any attempt on our part to reach them with raw troops would be a failure; for proof of this I will only refer to the first battle of Bull Run.

These canals, recently enlarged, would enable the British to fill the lakes with gunboats, and would make short work of that precious old relic of antiquity the Michigan (she should have been sold long ago and replaced by a suitable iron-clad), and take possession of our shore, of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The southern shore of Lake Erie is not far from almost the centre of the population and wealth of the United States.

In regard to the old idea that armies—standing armies—were dangerous or inimical to Republican institutions, I would only quote the following description of the new cadets entering West Point: "Brawny lads from the forests of Maine, clad in garments which

apparently were once the property of their fathers; boys who have evidently held the plow upon New England farms; broad-shouldered young mechanics from Eastern cities, shabbily dressed lads fresh from public schools, and occasionally a youth whose neat clothing and gentlemanly manners denote that he has left a cultured home." Is it possible that an army officered from such material would voluntarily become the means of subverting the liberties of the people?

The time when an Army could be used in that way has gone by. It was when kings were kings indeed, when the Great Frederick would pound his subjects over the head with a club for pastime, when the clergy and people believed in witchcraft, and when the civil law would hang a poor wretch for stealing something to feed his famishing family.

Some who plead for the Army do it on the ground that it is "a necessary part of the machinery of a good government." I would express it differently. I would say that it is one of the necessary establishments of a wealthy and prosperous country just as locks, bars, and watchmen are of a rich bank.

Let the general public, then, raise their eyes above the narrow view held by many, viz: that none are benefited by any army except those who are in it, and those whose office it may be from time to time to direct its movements. Let them consider well, and the verdict will be that in addition to the motto "E pluribus unum," the Army is entitled to one which says "Pro bono omnibus."

QUERCUS.  
STANLEY COUNTY, DAKOTA, July 10, 1877.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM.—W. H. Northcroft writes to *Engineering*, as follows:

SIR: Will you allow me to supplement the figures given by Mr. Wilson in your last number by the following short table, showing the size of engine, and the coal per indicated horse power, with different pressures and rates of expansion. (These figures I should add are abstracted from the "Theory and Action of the Steam Engine.") The boiler efficiency is taken at .71.

	Initial Absolute Pressure per Square Inch.	Ratio of Expansion.	Mean Effective Pressure per Square Inch.	Mean Back Pressure.	Piston Area per Indicated Horse Power with Speed of 330 Feet per Minute.	Coal per Indicated Horse Power per Hour with Boiler of .71 Efficiency.
Non-Condensing.	lb.		lb.		sq. in.	lb.
	60	1	44	16	2.27	4.40
	120	1	104	16	.96	3.61
	300	1	284	16	.35	3.18
	60	3.4	22	16	4.54	2.75
	120	6.6	34.6	16	2.89	1.84
Condensing.	300	15.5	51.1	16	1.94	1.32
	60	3.4	35	3	2.84	1.90
	120	6.6	47.6	3	2.08	1.4
	300	15.5	61.1	3	1.55	1.16
	60	15.7	9.8	3	10.2	1.52
	120	32.0	12.4	3	8.0	1.25
	300	75.3	15.8	3	6.1	1.04

Although on the one hand I quite think that pressures of from 60 to 80, and rates of expansion from 6 to 8 are at present the most commercially economical, yet on the other hand I fully believe that pressures far in excess of 300lb., and rates of expansion far exceeding 75, will eventually be employed advantageously. Whether any further gain will be obtained from multiplying cylinders appears very doubtful.

#### TO ROBERT E. LEE.

THE following inscription and poem accompanied the presentation of a perfect copy of the "Translation of the Iliad of Homer into Spenserian Stanza," by Philip Stanhope Worsley, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford:

To General R. E. Lee—the most stainless of living commanders, and, except in fortune, the greatest—this volume is presented with the writer's earnest sympathy and respectful admiration:

The grand old bard that never dies,  
Receive him in our English tongue;  
I send thee, but with weeping eyes,  
The story that he sung.

Thy Troy is fallen, the dear land  
Is marred beneath the spoiler's heel—  
I cannot trust my trembling hand  
To write the things I feel.

Ah, realm of tomb!—but let her bear  
This blazon to the last of times:  
No nation rose so white and fair,  
Or fell so pure of crimes.

The widow's moan, the orphan's wail  
Come round thee; yet in truth be strong!  
Eternal right, though all else fail,  
Can never be made wrong.

An angel's heart, an angel's mouth,  
Not Homer's, could alone for me  
Hymn well the great Confederate South,  
Virginia first, and Lee.

P. S. W.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that there is an intense and widespread movement of sympathy with the Turks all over India.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**NOTICE.**—We commence this week a series of histories of the different regiments of the New York National Guard during the late tour of riot duty. We request that officers will furnish us the information to complete this course in the cases of their individual regiments. Next week we hope to follow the story of the 71st, with that of the 8th, 9th, and 23d, if we can get the material in time. We also hope to publish the authentic story of the 5th Maryland in the riots, as soon as the particulars arrive, so as to make the JOURNAL a reliable record of our best militia regiments.

**COUNTRY MILITIA.**—A certain Oswego editor has permitted the July heats to get the better of his discretion and allowed the consequent delirium to run over into the month of August. In a flaming editorial headed "Is it Ignorance or Worse?" he accuses the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of misrepresenting country troops in the "Various Items," and especially one regiment which we never so much as mentioned in the paragraph referred to. Especially he insists that we insult the country troops by calling them "woodchuck shooters." The fact is, so far as our knowledge extends, that this name was first assumed in pride by some western New York regiments, after a rifle victory, and is still a subject of pride to them, judging from the number of times they are designated as such by their local papers, especially at Oswego. It implies that a man is a good, quick, rough and ready shot, that is all.

Another paragraph, however, on which the editor is still more bitter, we quote for the sake of the lesson it enforces. It is this:

The only effective militia service that has been done during the riots has been by the crack regiments of large cities, who attend to their drills and watch for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL every week.

This assertion the Oswego editor calls "contemptible and unjust," whereas it is nothing but the simple sober truth. We might say a good deal more of the same sort. The present situation of the National Guard is too grave for fear of accusations of vanity to sway us one way or the other. We repeat that the above paragraph is literally true, and we know it from our subscription lists and sales. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the only real military paper in the country, and makes a specialty of supplying military knowledge, therefore it is only taken and read by real soldiers, regular or irregular. Some daily and weekly papers, in their so-called "military columns," present a great deal of personal scandal and gossip about excursions and uniforms, pettifoggish points about manuals of arms, and other matters of no real moment, which they call "news," and on which they secure a large circulation among the "fuss and feathers" members of the State troops. Others, such as the Oswego editor, endeavor to curry favor by persistent appeals to local prejudices, by insisting that their local company is the ideal of all that a company should be. Among the classes that read these papers the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is naturally not popular. It tells them the truth, hard and displeasing to every pretender. Then their local organ flies to the relief of their wounded vanity and prophesies smooth things to them, and all is peace. At last comes the time of trial, and we find who are soldiers and who are not. As might be expected, the proportion of real soldiers is formed of those who take an interest in real military reading; and as the only place where that can be found in the United States outside of professional books, is in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, our readers come to the front, while those who sneer at our lessons and fly to the local scandal items for news, are found wanting in the day of trial. It is such pandering to the worst elements of our militia organizations that has ruined their efficiency in the past, but thanks to the riots, a new deal is coming.

When our country as well as our city regiments are composed of real enthusiastic soldiers under capable officers, they will not need the help of city regiments to put down local mobs, and they will read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as regularly as do now the best men of the 5th Maryland, and the New York regiments.

**INTERNATIONAL MATCH.**—The closing competitions for the selection of the American Team took place on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, but the nearness of the event to our press day prevents any extended comment on the whole series of matches. Tuesday was a splendid shooting day in the morning, but spoiled in the afternoon by several local storms, which gathered and burst over Creedmoor in rapid succession, altering the direction and force of the wind from time to time, and spoiling the thousand yard shooting. The scores stood on that day: Allen, 205; Jackson, 202; Washburn, 200; Heppburn and Fulton, 198; Bruce, 197; Hyde, 196; Lamb, 194; Coleman, 193; Jewell, 192; Blydenburgh, 191. All the rest fell below 190 down to Gale 158, and Rathbone retired.

The committee on reception of British Team decided on the Fifth Avenue Hotel as the place of first reception. The match days were changed to Thursday and Friday, Sept. 13 and 14, to accommodate Mr. Poppenhusen.

The Directors N. B. A. met Tuesday informally, and reduced the fine for shooting on wrong target to \$1. The filed-eight question came up again and was referred to the Executive Committee.

Wednesday's shooting was very fine in consequence of the calm hot day, as the scores will show. Allen made 212; Jackson, 211; Dakin, 210; Jewell, 209; Weber, 202; Clark, 200; Hyde, 198; Heppburn, 198; Fulton, 195; Gunn, 195; Blydenburgh, 195; Lamb, 190; Bruce, 190. The rest, down to Homer Fisher who made 163, and Yale, who retired at 1,000 yards, were below 84 per cent. of the possible score. The team will be settled next week.

The following correspondence is quite suggestive:  
OFFICE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION,  
23 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, July 23, 1877.  
Col. Dudley Selph, New Orleans:

DEAR SIR: In view of the recent extraordinary scores made by you at long range we feel that the duty which has been confided to us by the National Rifle Association to select a team which will properly represent America in the coming rifle match for the championship of the world requires that we should make a special effort to induce you to endeavor to become a member of the American Team. It is true that the competitions for the selection of that team have already commenced.

At the same time, the last two places upon it can be filled by a majority vote of the committee and the six highest competitors "from riflemen of known skill." There is but one feeling among both competitors and committee, that in this, the first long range contest in which America has been pitted against Great Britain, and especially

against English riflemen, success is of national importance and is superior to all personal considerations. We feel confident that if you can and will display the same skill upon the range at Creedmoor as you have done at New Orleans you will be placed upon the team by a unanimous vote. We desire, therefore, to urge you in the strongest manner that, if it is possible, you should come North and engage in some if not all of these competitions, so as to show what you can do as compared with the other competitors. As a Southerner you will appreciate how much more national the team will be with you on it than if it be made up solely of riflemen from the Eastern and Middle States, and how much a union in a national contest will help to revive the feelings of fraternity between the North and South, which we are all anxious to promote and foster. As a rifleman, you know better than we do whether you can demonstrate your ability to be placed upon the team and the extent to which your skill will strengthen it. As an American, you know how important it is that we should win this match, and that no personal considerations should allow any one whose skill may insure that result to deny us the benefit of it. We would therefore urge you in the strongest manner to come North within the next two weeks and engage in these competitions, promising you an hospitable welcome and every assistance in our power. Please let us hear from you at once. If there are any considerations which influence you which it is in our power to remove please inform us. Very truly yours,

G. W. WINGATE,  
D. D. WYLLIE,  
JOS. G. STORV.

Committee on selection of American Team.

This letter received the following reply:

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 30, 1877.

To Committee on Election of American Team:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 23d July, received last Saturday, 28th, and its contents discussed by the officers and members of the Crescent City Rifle Club and the consequence I will explain, only postponing a thorough explanation to the time when we shall meet. To your generous and kind offer to place me on the National Team—if my skill entitles me to such an honor—and to your desire that I should precede the other members of our State team in my arrival at New York, thereby granting me time to contest for a position, the members of the team and also the officers of the club are desirous that I should remain and accompany them on or about the 10th August, and, like myself, keenly feel the regret that circumstances operate so strangely against our desire. Like yourselves, gentlemen, in the coming contest, where the skill and nerve of bona fide American riflemen will be pitted against the world, then the patriot's pride is awakened, and my Southern friends, as well as the writer, are as desirous of success as you gentlemen of Creedmoor, and would feel as bitterly the pangs of disappointment if defeated. Whether a member from our Pelican State, or any Southern State be on the team, we recognize the importance of success in the coming match, and join our Northern brethren in their desire for victory. It is true we would like to feel that the skill of at least one Southern rifleman entitled him to the honor of a position on the American team, and if that lucky one had been myself I would have done my "level best." As it is, we wish you success, and when our little team are on the grounds as spectators you will have warm hearts beating for bull-eyes and watching for the end of the forty-five row, and then score another battle won for America. Accept my sincere thanks for your kind letter, and believe me to be your friend,

DUDLEY SELPH.

It will be seen by this correspondence that the committee is at present likely to lose Col. Selph's services.

**CRESCENT CITY RIFLE CLUB.**—The following are the best scores made at Frogmoor, July 29. Wind shifting from 10 to 1. Light very bright; thermometer in the 90 deg.:

Yards.	R. G. EYRICH.
800.....	5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5-68
900.....	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5-72
1,000.....	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5-205
	COL. JOHN GLENN, JR.
800.....	4 3 2 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5-67
900.....	3 4 5 5 5 3 3 4 5 5 3 5 5 5-65
1,000.....	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 2 3 5 5 5-198
	JOHN K. RENAUD.
800.....	4 3 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5-65
900.....	4 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 3 5-68
1,000.....	4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 4 5 5 5-196

Major Arms and Messrs. Babbitt and Manning made low scores, being out of trim.

**MILITARY COURTESY.**—In a spirit of jesting, probably, the Boston Sunday Herald last week asked, "How can a soldier without arms and his cap salute?" The question was addressed to militia constituents, and we are rather glad of the incident, as it touches a matter in which the very best of our militia regiments showed a lack of proper knowledge during their late tour of riot duty, so far as our observation extended. The answer to the question is given in full in the U. S. Tactics, and is very explicit. In the Regular Army the ceremony is punctiliously observed, although from constant intercourse the duty at times becomes irksome. The rule is, however, never relaxed in the Army. Experience teaches that to disuse the customs of the service, especially those which recognize authority, tends in a very short time to disrespect, and finally to disobedience. Therefore as we said, the tactical directions as to courtesy are punctiliously observed in the Army, and should be in the militia, just as much in doors and without arms as when out of doors and fully armed. These directions are very simple. A soldier without arms in doors takes off his cap and stands attention in presence of a superior. So does an officer on duty. The rule is universal, and yet we have never yet seen it observed in a militia armory, just as we have never seen it neglected in a Regular Army barrack room. During the late tour of riot duty we took pains to go to the armories of the best New York city regiments, and never yet saw this rule enforced or even attempted to be observed except in a single case, where the commissary-sergeant of a regiment, during an inspection of quarters, took off his cap and stood attention to the officer of the day. In all other cases, the men saluted as if out of doors, and frequently men without caps saluted with the hand to the bare head. At inspection of quarters, in every case we saw, the men remained covered and saluted, though in their own company rooms; while in the guard room, on the other hand, they had stacked their muskets and turned out as if for a company inspection of quarters, but still with their caps on.

Now something must be wrong here, and it is easy to see who is in fault. The trouble lies in the militia not being content to follow the plain words of the tactics, as contained in the three pages from para. 787 to 807 of the Infantry Tactics; 917 to 937 Artillery Tactics; and 1,104 to 1,125 Cavalry Tactics. They have several ways of getting round their disobedience, the most common being that of calling the company and drill-rooms "out of doors" by a polite or rather impolite fiction. The real root of the matter lies

in the unconquerable aversion most Americans have to taking off their hats anywhere. No doubt it is a foolish feeling, born of provincial ignorance, and which quickly wears off those Americans who travel and see the world; but it exists nevertheless, and most strongly in the country regiments, where the manners of men and officers are sometimes boorish, not from want of good will, but from an American notion that formal marks of respect are slavish. In the city regiments, in exact proportion to their efficiency and intelligence is their observation of the salute with and without arms out of doors, but not even the best of them has yet attained the politeness which obtains in the Regular Army and which polishes the roughest recruit into a quiet, self-respecting gentleman while in the presence of his officers, whatever may be his natural manners.

We have been thus minute on this question because it underlies the whole foundation of discipline. It is absolutely impossible for a regiment in which the strict courtesy laid down by the tactics is punctiliously observed, to be in bad discipline, for the directions of those few paragraphs are a liberal education in manners of themselves. It is possible for a certain amount of discipline to exist in regiments where the salute is sparingly used, but where it is invariable the discipline cannot fail to be good. In the one case the personal qualities of men and officers may make a fair regiment spite of a bad system, on the other the system makes any material into a good regiment. It is not without reason that the very first lesson of the school of the soldier teaches him how to stand attention, balance himself properly and salute with either hand. The tactics recognize the fact that "courtesy among military men is essential to discipline," and act wisely in making courtesy the foundation of order.

NEW YORK, G. O., A. G. O., No. 15, August 1, 1877.—The Commander-in-Chief takes pleasure in expressing his sincere thanks to all the officers and men of the National Guard of this State, for the important service rendered by them in suppressing the recent riots, and in protecting the lives and property of the citizens of the various portions of the State which were threatened with lawless violence. The exigencies of the occasion required that the entire force of the National Guard should be put under arms and held ready to move at a moment's notice. The duties to be performed were of a very difficult and delicate nature. The actual and threatened violence and defiance of law were such that it became necessary to order the military forces to seven different points upon the leading railway lines extending from Lake Erie to Albany and New York. The various regiments, battalions and separate companies selected for this purpose were moved to their respective positions with a rapidity and precision which could not have been excelled by regular troops. They were handled with such skill and good judgment that within one week the disturbances were entirely suppressed, and peace and order were restored throughout the State without any serious shedding of blood. The event has demonstrated the efficiency and reliability of a well organized State militia. Although subjected to great privations and hardships the best discipline was observed throughout, and the citizen soldiers returned to their homes carrying with them the thanks not only of their officers but of all the law abiding citizens of the State.

**THE GAME OF ALDERSHOT.**—Some time since the JOURNAL published a description from the Volunteer Service Gazette of the game of Aldershot, a simplified form of the German Kriegspiel, adapted for National Guard officers. Since then we have instituted inquiries as to its cost, and are able to tell our readers. Mr. Van Nostrand, the military publisher, 23 Murray street, New York, says that it will cost about nine dollars to import it, after paying the same duties as on books. The materials for playing "Aldershot" consist of a colored map on a large scale, intersected in all directions by roads, two little armies of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, two prisons, and two flags. The map is divided by a broad black line into two equal parts, and each player posts his troops, his guns, his prisons, and his flags exactly where he likes within his own territory. The object is to capture the flag of the enemy. The moves and captures are regulated by simple and arbitrary rules coming with the game, and a small amount of practice will enable intelligent persons to make a very interesting and amusing fight—which may be conducted on the soundest tactical principles. We should add that the game is beautifully got up, and that the little groups of gaily colored and well-modelled dragoons and infantry make a very pretty show when disposed upon the broad roads which traverse the map.

**SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.**—The following is a brief account of the riot duty done by this regiment last month: Monday evening, July 23, before receiving orders, the colonel of the regiment went to the armory (corner Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, N. Y. City), at 7.45, and found about fifty men already assembled, in anticipation of orders. Five men from each company were at once detailed to do guard duty at the armory until further orders. At 8.45 orders were on the way to the armory to assemble the regiment, and verbal orders were immediately issued to that effect, so that by midnight 217 men were on duty. A guard was established inside and outside of the building. At morning report on Tuesday there were 370 men, with all the line officers except one, who was out of town, and all the staff. Morning drills were ordered at once, particularly in loadings and firings, but few passes were asked for, and good discipline was maintained, the men being obedient to the slightest wish. In the afternoon of that day dress parade was held, and at 11 o'clock p. m. tattoo was sounded. At 11.30 came taps, and the utmost quiet reigned. On Wednesday was established a system of twenty-minute passes, except in very urgent cases, by which means the command could be brought in hand within twenty minutes, by stopping passes. On the afternoon of that day orders were received placing the command at the disposal of the Board of Police, and at 6 o'clock all passes were stopped. At 6.20 the whole command was in the armory; at 8 o'clock the regiment was assembled in line of battle, ammunition distributed, arms stacked, and the line maintained, ready to march at a moment's notice, until 11 o'clock, when notice was received that there were no further apprehensions of trouble in the city, when the parade was dismissed and the men sent to quarters. On Thursday drills were continued, and at 6 o'clock p. m. a dress parade was held on Thirty-fourth street. On Friday the same routine was followed, and at 6 o'clock p. m. a dress parade was held again on Thirty-fourth street. After a short march down Fifth Avenue to Twenty-sixth street, and up Madison Avenue to Thirty-fourth street, the command returned to the armory. At 12 o'clock p. m., after the men had been sent to quarters, orders came to dismiss. Immediately the command was assembled, ammunition collected, and the regiment dismissed. It was unexpected to the men, and more than one-half remained voluntarily on duty that night.

On the first day there was some trouble in being properly supplied with rations, but by Wednesday Commissary Hesse was able to make an arrangement with the Hoffman House, which proved perfectly satisfactory to both officers and men.

Too much praise cannot be given to the men of the 71st



for their behavior during the week; there was no complaining at the hardships they had to endure, and they were many. The officers and men had to sleep on the floor of the large drill rooms, with the backs of chairs for pillows. While their armory is well situated and well ventilated, it nevertheless has very bad accommodations for a number of men for any length of time—two or three water closets for 470 men that they had on the last day, and no washing conveniences. Had the armory had these the regiment would have needed few passes, the men leaving the armory as a general thing for actual necessities.

**SECOND NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—General Orders No. 12 says: So much of General Orders 74, c. a., from these headquarters, as orders the right wing of the several regiments of this brigade to Creedmoor on Friday, August 3, is countermanded, in consideration of the duty performed by the men last week. The provisions of said order will be carried out on Monday, August 20, 1877.

**MICHIGAN.**—On the night of July 24 the Governor of Michigan called out the entire militia force of the State and ordered the three regiments into camp, the 1st at Jackson, 2d at Grand Rapids, and the 3d at Detroit. At the time things looked squally in Michigan and the order read "Bring ammunition." This looked like business, and the men responded with wonderful alacrity. In twenty-four hours every company had reported to the station to which it had been assigned, excepting the Marquette Chasseurs (G of the 3d), which had to come over 500 miles by boat. The regiments were filled almost to the maximum number allowed, and the camps were running according to legal regulations before the sun of the 25th had set. This was styled the annual encampment, but it is plain that the railroad troubles led to the call, for but a few days before the officers had been notified that there would be no encampment this year.

The 3d paraded through the streets of Detroit on Monday 665 strong. This is the first time a regiment has marched on the streets of a Michigan city since the war. The men made a fine appearance during the encampment. The band of the 22d regiment U. S. Infantry furnished excellent music for guard mounting and dress parade, their station, Fort Wayne, being but a short distance from the camp of the 3d, and thousands of Detroiters visited the militia men. Not an arrest for drunkenness was necessary, and the best of discipline was observed. Good reports also come from the other two regiments, but of those our correspondent had no direct way of knowing. The encampment lasted for six days.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Next week we shall give a careful account of the action of the Philadelphia division in the riots. If this has not been done before it is owing to the absence of our regular correspondent, which compelled us to depend on the reports of unprofessional eye witnesses. We trust that our readers in general will suspend their judgment of the Philadelphia troops till all the facts are in. Their misfortunes were due to bad handling, and reflect no discredit on the rank and file of the city commands. Press of space alone prevents us from commencing the account this week.

**CONNECTICUT.**—G. O. No. 5, Headquarters 1st regiment, promulgates the field day and excursion programme, July 10, 1877. This regiment will assemble Wednesday, Aug. 15. Commanders of companies are ordered to report with their commands on the west Park at 12.15 o'clock p. m. The field and staff will appear mounted. The regiment will leave Hartford by special train on the Connecticut Valley Railroad at 3 o'clock p. m. on the same day, connecting with steamer *Granite State* at Middletown for Long Branch, N. J.

Col. Tyler has issued a Circular order recommending a uniformity of shirt collars in each company, either a turn-over or standing collar, worn so as to show not more than a quarter of an inch above the coat collar; that company commanders should insist on their men wearing suspenders, as it gives the pants a better fit, and prevents the exposure of the shirt between the coat and waistband; and that the shako should be worn squarely on the head, and the shoulders kept square in marching or when executing the manual at a halt. He further says: "In executing the manual without counting, be particular to count mentally, so as to insure a uniform cadence. This point is an imperative necessity in order to secure uniformity throughout the regiment. At present or support arms the left forearm should be horizontal. One arm displaced detracts very much from the appearance of a battalion or company front. The arrangements are all completed, and everything has been done that is practicable, for the comfort and pleasure of the members of the regiment. The boat will proceed directly from Middletown, pass New York to Long Branch, which place we shall reach by 8 o'clock Thursday morning. On our return it will be necessary to leave Long Branch by 2 p. m. The steamer will land us at New York, and at once proceed to Thirty-third street, East River, where we shall finish our parade and go aboard the boat, leave our arms, and change clothing if necessary. The regiment will then be disembarked until 11.30 p. m., at which time it will be necessary for every man to be aboard the boat, in order to avoid any delay."

A. G. O., Circular, July 20, publishes the following act relating to salaries and fees:

Sec. 1. That all compensation which is paid either directly or indirectly from the State treasury to any person holding any office under, or performing any service for any department of the State government, whether executive, judicial, or legislative, and whether the same be paid either by annual salary or a per diem compensation, or by fees of any kind, is hereby reduced 10 per cent. from the rates now established by law.

Sec. 2. All accounting and disbursing officers of the State are hereby directed to make the deduction required by this act in making up their accounts and payments.

Sec. 3. This act, so far as it relates to the five State officers, shall take effect Jan. 1, 1879, and shall otherwise take effect July 1, 1877; provided, nothing in this act shall affect the salary now by law established for the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of this State. Approved March 23, 1877.

Hereafter all pay-rolls for duty performed in accordance with law by any portion of the National Guard, will be made with the deduction of ten per cent. from the regular pay prescribed by Section 1, Chapter vi. of the Militia Law. No deductions will be made from the commutation for rations and forage as allowed by the Army Regulations of the United States, those items not coming under the head of compensation. The pay of the National Guard under this law will be as follows: To each officer, musician, and private for each day's service, authorized by law, \$1.80; to each drum and fife major, and members of regimental bands, \$2.45; for each horse furnished and used by officers required to be mounted \$4.50; for each artillery horse used on parade, \$1.50; for rations, commuted, each, 30 cts.; for forage, commuted, each, 25 cts.

A. G. O., S. O. No. 58, July 24, announces promotions and appointments in the 2d regiment as follows: Co. B, Sergt. Gustave Hirsch, of New Haven, to be 2d lieutenant. Co. F, 2d Lieut. Charles E. Rounds, of New Haven, to be 1st lieutenant; Sergt. Charles E. Graniss, of New Haven, to be 3d lieutenant.

S. O. No. 59, July 25, directs Col. Tyler, 1st regiment, to detail a guard of 30 men for duty at State arsenal and 9 men for duty at each armory.

S. O. No. 60, July 21, directs Col. S. R. Smith, commd'g 2d regiment, to detail a guard for the armories in New Haven, Waterbury, and Meriden.

S. O. No. 61, July 25, directs Col. Ames, 3d regiment, to detail a guard for armories in New London, Norwich, Williamamantic, and Putnam.

S. O. No. 62, July 25, directs Col. Fairchild, 4th regiment, to detail a guard for armories in Bridgeport, Stratford, Norwalk, Stamford, and Greenwich.

S. O. No. 66, July 27, directs Col. Smith, 2d regiment, to assemble all members of his command in New Haven at their armories at 7 o'clock p. m., and wait orders.

S. O. No. 67, July 27, directs Capt. Philo, 2d Co. Gov. Foot

Guards, to assemble his command at their armory and report to Col. Smith for duty.

S. O. No. 68, July 26, accepts the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel Albert C. Hendrick, Brigade Adjutant, Connecticut National Guard, and appoints Thomas S. Gilbert, of Derby, in his place.

S. O. No. 68, July 30, directs Col. Smith, 2d regiment, to assemble two companies of his command at their armories in New Haven at 7 o'clock p. m., for any duty which may be required by the Mayor of New Haven.

S. O. No. 69, July 31, relieves guards at State Arsenal and at armories.

S. O. No. 70, discharges 17 men from Co. G, 3d regiment; 4 men from Co. I, 2d regiment; 2 men from Co. C, 4th regiment, and 1 man from 1st Sect. Light Artillery.

**THE DONEGALL CUP.**—The annual contest at Wimbledon between the selected teams from the English Regulars and Volunteers for the Donegall Cup, has resulted in a victory for the latter by 35 points. The distances were 200, 500 and 600 yards, any position at each distance, the highest score being that of Capt. Hoskins of the Regulars, 30, 32 and 28—90. It is noticeable that while there were almost as many privates and non-commissioned officers among the volunteers as officers, the regular team, with the exception of one sergeant instructor, was composed entirely of officers. The fact was alluded to by Capt. Moberly of the Royal Scots, the captain of the Regulars, in congratulating the winners, and explained upon the ground "that the officers of the Regular Army had far more time and opportunity for practice with the rifle than the non-commissioned officers, and that it was therefore only to be expected that the officers should chiefly come to the front in such contests." He added, and it is to be hoped, that his words will be taken to heart by some of our own regular officers, "that he could not altogether regret this state of affairs, because the officers were back to their regiments with a certain amount of *esprit*, and the fact of their having distinguished themselves at Wimbledon did much to keep alive the prestige of rifle shooting in their regiments."

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 6th New Jersey has just returned from service in Pennsylvania.

—The Oriskany celebration last Monday called together the largest crowd ever seen in central New York.

—The Veterans of Onondaga county, N. Y., had a grand reunion last Tuesday at Cowan's Grove, Lake Onondaga.

—The 2d Massachusetts Brigade will go into camp one week from next Tuesday.

—All the Grand Army Posts of Boston will parade at the Army and Navy Monument dedication, September 17.

—The 9th New York, Col. Hitchcock, will escort the 1st Connecticut up Broadway next Thursday afternoon. Give them a few rousing cheers.

—Mr. Follett says that the Boston Lancers will come out in red coats for their escort duty, if the day is fair, when the Governor comes to camp.

—The California National Guard was on hand during the "hoodlum" riots in San Francisco, but its services were not required, thanks to the special police.

—The Philadelphia militia division has partly returned home, regulars having generally replaced it in the riotous districts.

—The 1st Massachusetts Brigade is to remain in camp two days longer than usual this year, to participate in the Army and Navy Monument dedication.

—The G. A. R. battalion of Philadelphia, raised during the riots, has been mustered out, with the thanks of the Governor of Pennsylvania, their services being no longer required.

—HARRY GOFF, of Pittsburgh, has been arrested and will be tried for murder, as the most prominent of the bushwhackers who followed the Philadelphia troops at Pittsburgh, picking off individuals.

—The Grand Rapids (Michigan) Times says: A high-toned sentinel at Camp Custer lighted a fifteen cent cigar, brought his musket to a shoulder and hired a bootblack to shine his boots, after which he was relieved and taken to the guard-house.

—The New York Soldiers' Home is already two stories high and subscriptions are called for to complete it. Contributions should be sent to E. C. Parkinson, President of the Board of Trustees, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—The Syracuse Evening Herald says: The State must encourage its militia to be good soldiers by liberal, not extravagant, appropriations. Good service must be reasonably rewarded, then it can be reasonably demanded. Incompetent generals must be weeded out as well as incompetent subordinates.

—The 9th and 10th New York regiments, the Tibbits Corps and Troy Citizens' Corps, on duty at Camp Carr, West Albany, are praised in orders by Gen. Carr for their magnificent discipline and behavior in the face of the unavoidable discomforts attendant upon a camp so badly located.

—The 8th New York went to Creedmoor on Monday last with 215 men, without asking any excuse for fatigue from previous riot duty. It is such regiments as the 8th, modest and hard working, that are an indication of what good qualities may be called out under a sound National Guard system.

—A COMPLIMENTARY dinner from the 33d Brooklyn to Gen. Woodward, in mutual congratulation over the Homestead campaign is contemplated. The officers of the 23d held a reunion Manhattan Beach last week to celebrate their safe return. The regiment is recruiting so rapidly that it expects to beat the 7th in numbers at next inspection.

—Two jolly Germans, members of the 15th Brooklyn, undertook to play a practical joke on a comrade by forging an order from their captain telling an unsuspecting comrade to report for duty in uniform at the armory. He obeyed. Result: inquiry, discovery and arrest of the jokers for forgery. A severe fine is not too much penalty for such conduct, and we hope the jokers will get it.

—COMMANDER H. B. Sargent, of the G. A. R., in the formal order relative to the parade September 17, concludes: Comrades! This is the last parade that we shall ever make all together through the streets of Boston. Let it be the largest! Let it be the Grand Army of the Republic, with its soldierly service of the past and its loyal, charitable purposes of the future, may never be forgotten by this generation.

—MAJ.-GEN. CART, of Albany, in G. O. No. 4, 3d New York Division, dismissing his troops after the late tour of riot duty, says: While the commanding general feels that every officer and member of his command is entitled to personal mention, and recognizes the impossibility of doing so, he cannot refrain from congratulating the 9th regiment upon having for its commanding officer a soldier possessing the general qualities, military ability and personal bravery of Col. J. K. Hitchcock.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

OLD SOLDIER, Elmira.—All recruiting is suspended for the present, and will continue so until Congress passes the "Army Appropriation Bill"—possibly in October. If recruiting were going on Albany would be the nearest rendezvous to Elmira.

SINCE the opening of the Suez Canal serious loss of life and property has occurred on vessels approaching the African shore, near Cape Guardafui, Red Sea, owing to the absence of any lights on that coast. The English government has promised that negotiations as to the lighthouse shall be at once opened with the Khedive of Egypt.

#### RIOT DUTY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

On the evening of Thursday, July 26, a force of Regulars under the command of Bvt.-Col. Hamilton, Major 1st Artillery, left Philadelphia for Pittsburg by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The command was divided into two battalions, each occupying a train. The first battalion, Major Brown, 18th Infantry, commanding, consisted of Batteries M, L, H, C, and D, 1st Artillery, F, K, and H, 8d Artillery, and Co. E and K, 18th Infantry. Col. Hamilton accompanied this battalion. The second battalion, Major McMillan, commanding, was composed of Batteries A, 3d Artillery, M, K, and B, 2d Artillery, I, 4th Artillery, C, 5th Artillery, and a company formed of detachments from the former garrison of Washington. The artillery troops were equipped as infantry, Randolph's battery having also charge of a Gatling gun.

At Altoona a halt was made for the purpose of getting extra locomotives to take the trains across the mountains. Here a little incident occurred. A crowd of men had entered the station gates and Col. Livingston's battery was disembarked. After loading, the platoons wheeled to the right and left and cleared the platform, at the point of the bayonet, without difficulty and to the admiration of the railway officials.

The crowds of strikers encountered at different points along the road contented themselves with jeering at the troops as they passed, until at Johnstown an unusually large crowd was found at the station, and as the train carrying the first battalion passed rapidly a shower of large stones was dashed against the cars, penetrating the car windows and badly cutting several of the command about the head. Col. Hamilton, who was in the rear car, seized the bell rope and jerked it with the intention of running the train back and confronting the rioters. Before its speed could be checked, however, the train was hurled from the track. A switch had been opened and a platform car loaded with bricks had been so placed that it would strike the train in passing. The two baggage cars, together with three passenger cars, in which were Batteries M, H, and C, 1st Artillery, were thrown from the track and lay in zigzag shape across it. Strange to say, only one train-hand and a few of the soldiers in the forward cars were hurt; none fatally. Col. Hamilton was thrown against a seat and one of his ribs was broken, but he continued actively in command. The companies were immediately formed outside the cars, detachments deployed as skirmishers and in a few moments some fifty or more suspicious characters were captured and brought in. Detachments were sent forward and to the rear to signal coming trains and to get possession of a telegraph office. Two companies under Col. Scott while moving across the railway bridge to signal the train bringing the 2d battalion, were stoned, and Lieut. Birkhimer and several men were struck. By this time it had grown very dark and cloudy, and so quiet were the troops under this provocation that Col. Scott did not know any of his men were hurt until the bridge had been crossed. The second train soon arrived and after a chain of sentinels had been posted the troops bivouacked for the night. Vice-President Cassett, of the railroad, arrived from Altoona towards morning with a wrecking train, and in two or three hours had the track cleared so that the troops were enabled to proceed. The engine guards were strengthened and orders given to run slowly past any crowds that were found congregated along the road. The soldiers appeared quite anxious to have it out with the mob, but the discipline displayed was admirable. When the train was thrown from the track not a word was to be heard, save the commands of the officers, and they were obeyed with the utmost promptness. Pittsburg was reached about noon of the 28th, and the troops marched with their prisoners to the arsenal and went into camp.

The officers with the 1st battalion were Col. Hamilton and Major Brown, with Capts. Langdon, Scott, Livingston, Randol, Haskin, McCrea, and Kelly; Lieuts. White, Miltimore, Knowler, Nicols, Webster, Van Ness, Hobbs, Pope, Birkhimer, and Oyster, of the artillery, and Capts. Kline and Stewart with Lieuts. Miller and Williams, of the 18th Infantry.

With the 2d battalion were Major McMillan, Capt. Lorain, Pennington, Randolph, Hamilton, Breckinridge, and Calef, with Lieuts. Howell, Morris, Verplanck, Roberts, Eastman, Rogers, Dyer, Edgerton, Deems, Weaver, and Foster, all of the artillery, and Lieut. Peshine, 13th Infantry.

The people of Pittsburg appeared gratified at the arrival of the Regulars, and the officers were the recipients of many acts of courtesy, particularly from the members of the Duquesne Club.

On the 1st Gov. Hartranft withdrew almost his entire force of militia from Pittsburg in the direction of Scranton, leaving the Regulars to look after the city. There were at that time 18 companies at the arsenal and 8 companies of the 22d Infantry, were en route from Chicago.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE MARINES AT BALTIMORE.

A correspondent at Baltimore writes as follows: One of the most pleasing episodes incident to the recent riots at Camden Station, was the arrival of the first detachment of regular troops on Saturday night, the occasion of the second riot. At 10:30 P.M., the telegraph announced to the weary and anxious railroad officials, that the train had just reached Relay Station, nine miles distant, bearing one hundred marines from the Washington Navy-yard, under Col. Heywood. For the past two hours the streets in front of the station and on either side had been invested by a howling, shrieking mob of half crazed men, and even at this instant a volley of small arms gave notice of another attack on the police and militia guard. Between the Relay and Baltimore there are no reporting stations, and consequently the first intimation of the approach



of the train would be her arrival. Major Harry Gilmor, who was present in his official capacity, as police commissioner, proceeded to the foot of the long passenger platform and there awaited the approaching train. The distance from the Relay is usually traversed in fifteen minutes, but orders had been issued for the engineer to run carefully, and the train was expected to consume twenty-five minutes in making the run. Thirty minutes passed and there was nothing to indicate its approach. The next ten minutes passed slowly, and the interval seemed to lengthen into hours. The only person on the platform at this time was Major Harry Gilmor and your correspondent. At a half hour before midnight the slow, labored puffing of the engine was heard, and a few seconds later the headlight came into view around the curve at Montgomery Street; passing through the district burned by the mob on the preceding night, the train stopped at the head of the platform, having abandoned the signals and virtually stole a march on the enemy. Upon the coal in the tender were crouched Lieut. Russell and four marines, while the cars were filled with their comrades, and as the engine glided up the yard, the scene presented under the fitful rays of the platform lamps was a most realistic one. As the troops alighted from the train the last charge of the mob was made. After the arrival of the troops there was no occasion for their immediate use, the rioters evidently having a wholesome respect for "Uncle Sam's boys," and desisting from further violent demonstrations. It transpired that in deciding to bring the troop train direct to Camden, a conflict with a section of the strikers was averted, they having during the evening collected in force in the Mount Clare yard.

#### MAJOR BUFFINGTON AND THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Major A. R. Buffington, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, sends a card to the *Pittsburg Commercial Gazette*, in reply to the attacks made upon him by Robert M. Brinton, Major General of Pennsylvania Militia. "In calling attention to this letter," Major Buffington says: "I am not to be understood as replying to it in detail, but merely desire to point out the application to it of a principle of evidence that rules, I believe, in every court in which verdicts are based upon testimony, viz., 'False in one thing, false in all.' While parleying with the United States officer the mob killed two of my privates, also Lieut. Ash. Any one who will take the trouble to inquire along Butler street, and to look at the published testimony before the coroner's jury, July 27, will find that Lieut. Ash and his men were not shot at the arsenal, but some distance beyond it before Brinton and his command arrived there. I will merely remark further, that the 'parleying' spoken of consisted of very few words. If General Brinton was the officer (the only officer I spoke to knowingly) who came to me near my quarters; that no one asked for ammunition (I had not a single round to give if I had been asked). No request was preferred for a 'moment's protection'; my soldiers never guard the gates 'without,' but invariably inside; the 'shady grounds' were not closed against his 'fainting and dying men'; on the contrary, as hundreds know, every wounded and fainting man that came to them was received, viz.: Lieutenant Ash, 'dragged half a square,' besides being afterwards carried some distance to the arsenal; the loss of blood during this time doubtless contributed largely to the cause of his death. Sergeant Deane, apparently in a fainting fit, I myself had him carried to the arsenal hospital, as well as Lieutenant Ash, for whom I sent my own horse with a messenger to the city for a surgeon, Dr. Le Moyne, and seven other men, four or five of whom were slightly wounded, whose names have been widely published by the press; whose cartridge boxes, I may state in passing, were amply supplied with ammunition. These men, then, were not only received, but kept from Sunday morning until Tuesday night, kindly treated, as they themselves, I doubt not, would testify if called upon, fed, and, indeed, clothed by the garrison in citizens' dress."

On August 1, Captain Henry J. Bishop, U. S. Marines, with his company of 85 men, were ordered by General Barry to Riverside near Baltimore to accompany all of the freight trains over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Martinsburg, Virginia, thence to Cumberland. Twenty-five trains in all were started, they being the first trains that had been sent over the road since the strikes commenced. First Lieut. Parker was ordered by Captain Bishop with a detachment of twelve marines and started in the first train. Two marines were placed, with loaded muskets on each locomotive, much to the disgust of the engine drivers. Lieut. Biddle was ordered with his detachment in the train, and Captain Bishop followed in the last train. Every train went through and returned without any trouble, although the strikers were at every point and were loud with threats. The marines were applauded by all, and to them belongs the credit of pushing the trains on to their destination. The following officers are at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, with 200 marines under Gen. Barry's command: Captains Forney and Bishop; Lieuts. Caston, Parker, Wainwright, Elliott and Webster. They are ready for any emergency.

#### THE SHARPS RIFLE.

##### DESCRIPTION OF ITS INVENTION AND MANUFACTURE.

THE Franco-Prussian war was the first in which the breech-loader was used upon a grand scale, and the result of that war was to enormously stimulate the demand for this weapon of assault, in the manufacture of which the Americans so greatly excel. Many thousand breech-loading rifles of various patterns have already been sent abroad from the workshops of the United States, and many thousands more will speedily follow if the present war continues as long as it promises to. Our American arms need only to be brought into contact with those of European manufacture to show their superiority.

It has taken several hundred years to bring our small arms to their present perfection, and the history of the successive steps in the progress from the first rude invention is interesting. The invention of portable guns, burning powder, is credited to the Italians. At first they were discharged by the simple method of applying fire to a hole in the breech. Next a pan was added to hold the priming, and finally the flint lock was introduced during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to be succeeded during the present century by the percussion cap. Corresponding improvements were made meanwhile in the barrel of the weapon. About the beginning of the sixteenth century straight guns were introduced, then a gunmaker discovered that spiral grooves improved the accuracy of the flight of the bullet, and from that date the rifle and the gun became distinct weapons.

It is only within a few years that the rifle has come into general use. So lately as the beginning of the Civil War in this country our troops were principally armed with the old smooth bore musket. England had at that time been arming with the Enfield rifle, the machinery for the manufacture of it and also a large number of the guns having been made in this country by the Sharps Rifle Company, then in Hartford, Conn.

Within the last twenty-five years great improvements have been made in all kinds of firearms, and especially in rifles. Up to the beginning of that period nothing but muzzle loaders were used, although as early as 1828 the making of breech-loaders had been attempted, and decided to be impracticable. Nearly twenty years later it was tried again on the continent, and at the World's Fair in London, in 1851, a few breech-loading shot guns were exhibited, but made but little impression.

Meantime an American genius, Christian Sharps by name, had for three years been working at a breech-loading rifle, having secured some of his patents as early as 1848, and in 1851 he produced the first practical breech-loading rifle. A company was at once formed at Hartford, Conn., under the name of the "Sharps Rifle Manufacturing Co." for the manufacture of his invention, and it became within a very short period a great success. During the "Bleeding Kansas" excitement the rifle was given a great notoriety by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who subscribed for a number to be sent with an equal number of bibles to that distracted territory. As a result of this advertisement many thousands were sold.

The inventor continued making improvements upon the gun, till finally in 1873, after having received nearly half a million of dollars in royalties, he died a poor man—the usual fate of great inventors. After his death a new company was formed under the name of the "Sharps Rifle Co.," which removed the works to a more convenient and eligible locality near the city of Bridgeport, Conn., where it occupies about twenty-five acres of ground, fronting upon Long Island Sound on one side, and the New York and New Haven R. R. on the other.

One of our reporters recently inspected their extensive works—which are among the largest in the world devoted to rifle making—and this brings us to the point we started for, viz., to tell

##### HOW A RIFLE WAS MADE.

It is an easy matter; as an Irishman once told his friends, "you have only to take a long hole and pour brass around it, and there ye have it." From the facility with which this establishment turns out arms, one uninitiated would infer that it is about as easy a matter as our Hibernian friend imagined it, but a walk through the armory, and following the wood, iron and steel from the rough to the finished arm dispels this illusion.

Before the introduction of machinery into this work, when hand labor only was employed, a fine rifle was a luxury few could afford, but the American genius has forced steam and automatic machinery to do the work of many hands, and now far superior workmanship at a much less cost is obtained. How perfect this machinery must be, is seen in the fact that nearly every one of the upward of sixty pieces that compose a complete rifle must be alike in measurement to a hair, for each part must be made interchangeable so that it will fit any gun, and, in fact, "measuring to a hair" does not fill the bill, for a moderately fine hair measures two thousandths of an inch, and half a thousandth of an inch variation from the proper size would be fatal to some of the parts of a rifle. This will give a partial idea of the extreme nicety of the work, but it can only be fully appreciated upon examination.

The new military rifle now being brought out by this company affords a good subject for a look at the many processes employed in gun making. Commencing with the work of the inventor, we find he must first make drawings of the gun and all its parts, and also drawings of all the tools necessary for the manufacture of each part. This requires for the gun in question about one thousand different sheets of drawings about two feet square on an average, or about two thousand square feet of lead pencil work. Then the "tools" have to be made, and of these there are about six hundred different ones, and these are used on about fifty different kinds of machines. By "tools" we do not mean such as are used for hand work, where one may be used for making a thousand different things, for the greater part of them perform each a distinct labor only.

The barrel is made of the best decarbonized steel, and the proper length having been cut for the gun required, the first operation is straightening and finding the centre for the purpose of drilling. This forms the basis of the bore, which, having been enlarged by reaming, the barrel is again straightened approximately, this time having reference to the bore only. Then comes another reaming, and the barrel is then put in a lathe and turned down to near its proper size, and this is followed by grinding. Then come numerous operations for fitting it to the stock, fitting sights, etc. After this follows the final straightening, which is the most important and difficult operation in the making of the rifle. It is done only by hand, and a first class straightener only acquires his art in perfection after long practice. He first prepares a pane of ground glass about eighteen inches square, divided horizontally through the centre by a dark line three-eighths of an inch wide. This is hung in a window in a strong light. Pointing the barrel at this dark line from a little distance and looking through it he sees two dark shadows running down the bore; a crook in these indicates a crook in the barrel, and with a heavy sledge he hammers at it till his practised eye pronounces it perfectly straight. Next in order is the rifling, or cutting the spiral grooves; this is done by an ingenious machine, which works automatically till the necessary depth is obtained. Next comes the "chambering," or cutting a chamber for the admission of the shell or cartridge. Here also nice work must be done, for if half a thousandths of an inch too small, it will not admit the cartridge, and if too large the shell is destroyed in firing so that it cannot be used a second time. In these guns the work is so perfectly done that one shell can be used many hundred times. After this comes the "leading," another hand process. It is done by casting a lead plug in the bore, coating it with fine emory powder and oil, and drawing it back and forth through the barrel till all burrs and sharp edges are removed. This completes the inside of the barrel, and it only remains to polish and "brown" it. On ordinary work the polishing is done by machinery, but for fine work no machine has yet been invented that will equal hand work with plenty of "elbow grease." Lastly comes the browning process. The barrel is first boiled in soda to remove all oil, and then the browning mixture is applied. Its composition differs with different manufacturers, and each keeps his process a secret. It takes from three days to a week, according to the finish required. And now our gun is ready for work, so far as the barrel is concerned, but it is a harmless instrument, for we have as yet only passed the arm through about thirty-five of the five hundred operations required for the making of a rifle.

The next piece in importance is known as the "receiver." It is supposed to derive its title from its similarity to the modern Insurance or Railroad Company receiver, for it takes everything. In one end is screwed the barrel, to the other is fastened the stock; within the centre is contained the lock, firing bolt, and in fact everything that makes up the "action" of the gun. It commences its career in the forging shop. Here we find some interesting machinery; among it the immense trip-hammer which will crush a cannon ball, and can be manipulated so gently as to chip an egg without crushing it. It starts here a shapeless piece of iron; heated to a white heat, a heavy drop-hammer comes down upon it, and gives it its first impression. After the forging is complete it goes through fifty-two distinct operations, ending with case-hardening, a process which renders it harder than steel, though not so pliable.

While we have been working at the barrel and receiver, the stock and other parts have been travelling from many different starting points by devious ways toward the same goal, and this having been reached by all in a finished state, the rifle is now ready to be "assembled." This being done, we have the finished arm, consisting of two pieces of wood, one of brass, twenty-two of iron, and thirty-nine of steel. It has been cut, ground, gouged, gauged, milled, planed, turned, etc., by five hundred different tools, handled by three hundred men, the work of whom, if only hand labor had been employed, would have cost hundreds of dollars, whereas by the aid of machinery, the cost has been reduced to about twenty dollars. It is a noteworthy fact that while we buy from the English the greater part of the material of which we make the rifle, and while labor there costs less than half what it does here, by the



aid of our superior machinery, we are able to sell these rifles cheaper than they can make them.

The new military rifle we have been looking at is not yet in market, only a few samples having been made, but large contracts with Japan and several other nations are only waiting the completion of the necessary machinery. It is an improvement on the Sharps principle, by Mr. H. Borchardt. He does away with the hammer, the lock and firing-bolt being concealed in the breech action, which also contains a device for cocking the gun after each discharge. It can be fired with great rapidity, an expert loading and firing at thirty times in a minute. Like all the arms of this company, a strong point with it is in the perfect safety to the shooter, which is due to the great strength of the breech action. Another strong recommendation for the arms of this company is their great durability. During last winter the writer met an old hunter on the plains, who had a record of over four thousand buffalo (not to mention large numbers of deer, antelope, etc.), that he had killed with one of Sharps' Hunting Rifles, and it was to all appearance as good as ever.

Few people have any conception of the immense force applied to a rifle ball. The explosion of an average charge of powder produces a pressure in the chamber of the gun equal to about seventy-five tons to the square inch. The ball starts out with a velocity of about fourteen hundred feet per second, and a bullet one-and-a-half inches long by one-half inch in diameter, shot against an iron target nearly three quarters of a mile away, is shattered into spray, the only piece of it left that can be discerned being about the size of a shirt button, and such is the accuracy, that at that distance, fifty successive shots have been fired, every one of which would have struck one of a front of ten men. It would seem to be a safer place behind such a gun than in front of it.

**THE LAY TORPEDO.**—The experiments, in Cleveland, with the Lay torpedo, appear to have been entirely successful. The first day a boat was anchored a distance of a mile and a half from the shore, and the torpedo whizzed through the water, directly toward it, with a velocity about equal to that of an ordinary express. As it neared the torpedo the pressure on two of the three keys by which the motions of the torpedo are regulated sent it round the boat in a graceful curve. Just then the man who was giving the orders left his place to get a marine glass. The orders were then given by a lieutenant in the Navy, and the operator failed to understand him. The result was that the torpedo broke away and drifted down the lake. Yesterday the experiments were renewed, and with entire success. The torpedo was sent out to the boat, described a curve around it, and came back directly to the shore. Then it was taken out of the water, and will be sent off, to-day, to the Government that has ordered it. The next time it is heard from the scene of its operations may be the Black Sea. It is stated that it can be sent toward a boat ten miles from shore, with all the precision that it went for that anchored a mile and a half distant. Of course it can be operated as efficiently from a vessel as from the shore. What chance an iron-clad has against one of these little monsters can be inferred by those who followed with any attention the exploits of the torpedo in the Danube. It is consoling to know that these devastating contrivances cost only \$15,000 apiece, and that none have been made more efficient than those manufactured by Mr. Joseph Lay, of Buffalo. When this country wants them, it will not have to go far to get a supply.—*Cincinnati Times*.

**THE LATEST BRITISH NAVAL FAILURE.**—A strange fatality seems to attend the vessels of the English navy. For more than two years past accidents and blunders have occurred so repeatedly in the finest and presumably best built ships that the conclusion appears imminent that the superior skill of English ship constructors, engineers, and seamen is fast leaving them. Not long ago the *Orestes*, a splendid new troop ship, after a highly satisfactory two hours' trial of her engines, was sent to St. Helena. Hardly had she started on her voyage than (to quote the *Engineer*) "the engines broke down utterly, and the ship is now lying disabled in the harbor." But the hugest blunder of all, if we may credit Mr. E. J. Reed, the late chief constructor of the navy, has been perpetrated in the designing of the famous *Inflexible*, supposed to be the most powerful vessel of all the English iron-clads. She is built on the citadel principle; that is to say, she has a heavy plated central portion wherein are guns, machinery, and magazines. Before and abaft this strong portion the ends are unarmed, it being considered that even if such portions are destroyed in action the fighting capacity of the ship will be none the less. But now Mr. Reed says that if these ends do happen to be destroyed in an engagement, the vessel will not have sufficient stability to stand upright, and in short that she will capsize. On visiting the *Inflexible* frigate to time he found that the unarmed ends were so very large in proportion to the citadel that in order to determine the doubts suggested, he designed an *Inflexible* in his own office, made all the calculations, and the result he now affirms shows that the destruction of the cork-lined extremities would determine the foundering of the ship. As the *Inflexible* has been under construction for nearly four years, and as two similar ships have been begun at a cost of about six million dollars, John Bull's consternation at reading Mr. Reed's damaging assertions spread forth in the *London Times* may be imagined. The Admiralty is put upon its defence; but *Engineering*, after reviewing both sides of the question, admits that the "position of affairs is most serious." This is the second disagreeable truth which Mr. Reed has presented to his countrymen within the

last few weeks. The other was that England did not possess an iron-clad which could not be promptly destroyed by well managed torpedoes, and that in view thereof the quicker she stopped building enormously costly iron war vessels, the better.—*Scientific American*.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

AN altercation between some British and Russian men-of-war's men, commencing in a grog shop called the British Queen, at Yokohama, May 27, soon assumed the dimensions of a free fight in the open street, in which fists, cudgels, knives, and stones were promiscuously used.

THE modern system of conscription is remarkable for one thing, and that is the almost complete abolishment of veterans, who were so conspicuous in the wars of the olden time. The short term of service required of the whole population is gradually eliminating the professional soldier—that is, of the rank-and-file—from the armies of the Continent.

THE following statement, given as the loss of lives and money in the wars of the last twenty-five years, 1852-77, appears in a contemporary: Cost, 1852-77—Crimean war, 340 million pounds; Italian war of 1859, 60 millions; American Civil war—the North, 940 millions; the South, 460 millions—1,400 millions; Schleswig-Holstein war, 7 millions; Austrian and Prussian war, 1866, 66 millions; expeditions to Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, etc. (say only), 40 millions; Franco-Prussian war, 500 millions; total, 2,418 million pounds, or 12,065 million dollars.

Iron insists that the only way to make sure that the *Inflexible* has reserve of stability sufficient to resist the dynamic forces which overturned the *Captain*, and which Sir James Hope's court-martial blandly styled "the heave of the sea and the force of the wind," is to have water admitted when she is completed, first at one end and then at both extremities above the armored deck, the coals and stores below that deck being previously reduced to such a minimum as might be expected after a lengthened period at sea, and the emptying of magazines and shot lockers in a heavy engagement. Without such an experiment there can be little confidence felt in the results of calculations, most of the data of which are in dispute.

LIEUT.-COL. WELLESLEY, the kinsman of the Duke of Wellington, has gotten himself into a difficulty with the Grand Duke Nicholas, to whom he was accredited as a representative of the English army. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *London Morning Post* says that His Imperial Highness, who cherished for some unknown cause a dislike to Col. Wellesley, tried to prevent as long as possible his joining the army. On his endeavors ultimately failing he resorted to the despicable means of personal provocation, and even went so far as to insinuate that Wellesley's reports were secretly communicated to the Turks. The Emperor behaved with great tact in the matter. He expressed his regret to the colonel, and begged him to remain with the army, and attached him to his personal staff. A later newspaper despatch says: "Several Russian officers have challenged Col. Wellesley, and he must fight or depart."

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that "military experts at the seat of war declare the old-fashioned Kruker gun, still used in the Russian army, to be far inferior in precision and range to the Henri-Martini rifle, with which the Turkish infantry are equipped. From distances so great that the enemy is almost indiscernible the Russians are suddenly met with volleys decimating their ranks, without being in a position to return fire effectively. It is acknowledged to be a great fault on the part of the authorities that only the Guards and some rifle brigades have been furnished with the new Berdan rifle, adopted in principle for general use in the Russian army; only the negligence and want of foresight of the War Office are to blame."

THE *Avenir Militaire* states that the eight detached forts which are to protect Cologne, and which were only to have been finished next summer, are already completed, and the details of the new forts on the right bank of the Rhine have been decided on. When these latter forts are terminated, which will be in about four years, then Cologne will be a first rate place. The girdle of forts round Metz seems, also, to have been finished, and to have received all the necessary stores as well as garrisons, which are about to be strengthened. But not only the Prussians, but the Bavarians, are adopting compensatory measures, and, as the French military writer observes, should this go on, France will soon have in front of her unfinished works, her gaping frontier, and her feeble battalions, a permanent strategical deployment. The French Light Cavalry is being instructed in the most approved method of destroying railroads.

WITH reference to the prospect of war with Russia, the *Army and Navy Gazette* of July 21 says: "Where are our preparations? Where is our army? The government of Great Britain could no doubt embark 30,000 men, and land them in a few weeks at Gallipoli, or at some other point, and it might send, after a moderate interval, to support them some 20,000 or 25,000 men, but they would not be equipped as an army of operations in the field, and they could only be regarded as sedentary troops. Why? Because the government does not venture to make preparations to convert our forces into an active army. That, they say, would 'excite suspicion.' They apologise for the despatch of the fleet to Besika Bay. Nay, so fearful are they of giving offence to anybody, that they have not ventured to remonstrate against the barbarous act of the Russians in sinking ships in the Sulina branch of the Danube."

A GERMAN military paper gives the following list of long rides, which have been lately accomplished for bets by German officers: "On July 16, 1875, Count

August zu Stolberg, a lieutenant in the 4th regiment of Cuirassiers, rode from Munster to Hanover, a distance of 28 German or nearly 105 English miles, in 11 hours 35 minutes. On October 18, 1875, Lieut. von Kotze, of the 11th regiment of Uhlans, rode, on the same horse, from Perleberg to Berlin, a distance of 144 kilometres, or about 85 miles, in 24 hours. On October 21, 1876, Lieut. von Schutter, of the 6th Dragoons, rode one horse, carrying a load of 155 lb., from Kemberg to Frankfort, a distance of 537 kilometres, or 320 miles, in 120 hours. The much longer ride of the Austrian lieutenant, Herr von Zubovics, who rode one horse from Vienna to Paris in 14 days, averaging 13 German or nearly 60 English miles a day is well known; as is also the feat performed by the same officer on February 25 last, when he swam his horse across the Danube, between Ofen and Pesth, in 8½ minutes, the temperature of the water being only two degrees above the freezing point."

THE *London Times* reports that the Spithead forts are now in course of receiving their armaments. By using Mr. G. W. Rendell's hydraulic system, which can load, run out, and pivot a gun within the cramped space of the embrasures and casemates, it has been found possible to mount the forts with 38-ton 12½-inch muzzle-loader guns. The 38-ton gun was loaded and worked entirely by means of the hydraulic gear, the mechanism being found to answer admirably. Four rounds were fired altogether, one with 80 lb. of powder, another with 110 lb., and two with 180 lb., which is the full battering charge of the gun. The shot in each case weighed 800 lb. By Mr. Rendell's system the gun is turned completely round and loaded from the rear, and the men are thoroughly sheltered from splinters or bullets. The gun was turned to the loading position and back in a few seconds, but it is confidently expected that it can be fired at about the rate of 1½ min. per round.

*Engineering* of July 20, publishes engravings showing the effect of a torpedo explosion directed against the *Bayonnaise*, an old wooden French frigate of about 2,000 tons. The experiments, which terminated in the practical destruction of the vessel, took place during February and March last off Cherbourg. On the 3rd of March a torpedo charged with 33 lb. of damp gun-cotton, and carried at the end of a steel spar about 40 ft. in length, was exploded against the side of the ship at a depth of about 8½ ft. below the surface of the water. The launch carrying the spar was, as will be remembered, one supplied to the French government by Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., and it attacked the *Bayonnaise* at a speed of about 14 knots per hour, the frigate itself being towed by a steamer at a rate of about 6 knots per hour. Just before the moment of striking it was found necessary to reduce the speed of the launch. The explosion was followed by a shock, and a large wave, which flooded the launch and drove it back for a considerable distance. The damage done to the *Bayonnaise* was, as will be seen from the engravings, of such a nature as to have sent her to the bottom immediately, had not the precaution been previously taken of loading her with empty casks. She was shortly after towed into dock for inspection.

**GIRARD HOUSE.**—By authority of Mr. McKibbin, of the Girard House, Philadelphia, we announce that the price of transient board has been reduced to \$3.00 per day.

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#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

CURTIS.—At Northfield, Vermont, GEORGE HUGHES, aged three years, one month and nine days, son of Harriette Louise Hughes and Bvt. Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U. S. A., President of Norwich University.

WORK.—EDGAR A. WORK, of Bangor, Me., Cadet U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., of hemorrhage of the lungs, at 7.30 P. M., on the 1st inst., aged 21 years and 11 months.

A Tribute of Respect.—At a meeting of the class of '80, held at the Dialectic Hall, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 2, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us our beloved classmate, Edgar A. Work, who, during all our intercourse with him, displayed the noblest qualities of a soldier, a gentleman, and a Christian, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in submission to the Almighty will, we greatly deplore our comrade's loss, knowing that his bright talents and sterling worth would have kept him in the front rank of his profession.

Resolved, That, in his death the Corps of Cadets has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and we, his classmates, a friend, who had endeared himself to all our hearts.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family in their bereavement and trust that the Father of all mercies will comfort and sustain them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York Herald, and the Bangor Whig.

Committee. { CADET JAS. B. ALEXANDER,  
CADET JOS. H. BATCHELOR,  
CADET CORNELIUS H. JENNINGS,  
CADET OBERLIN M. CARTER, Chairman,  
CADET JAS. H. G. WILCOX, Secretary.



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All who serve their country in the ARMY AND NAVY are necessarily subjected to unwholesome influences which civilians ordinarily escape. Ordered from post to post, and from station to station, they frequently suffer severely from sudden changes of climate, temperature and diet, and are exposed to a variety of privations and hardships which tell unfavorably upon their health and constitutions. It is therefore fortunate that so excellent an alternative and stimulating medicine as



Inds general favor with both these branches of the public service. Letters from our Military and Naval Officers establish the

**GREAT UTILITY** of the preparation, as a preservative of health and a remedial agent, in camp, in the field, and on shipboard. Surgeons attached to both branches of the service state that as a cathartic, corrective, anti-bilious and anti-febrile medicine, it is by far the best that has ever been introduced into Military and Naval hospitals. They report, unanimously, that its operation upon the stomach, the liver and the bowels is in the highest degree salutary, and recommend it as an article of the first necessity in warm climates and in all localities where epidemic or endemic fevers prevail. They also speak in the highest terms of its **TONIC VIRTUES**, and its efficacy in preventing the complaints of the stomach and bowels, so often generated by exposure, malarial, an undue amount of salt provisions and an insufficiency of vegetable food. It has, likewise, the great merit of being a most agreeable and refreshing beverage.

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